The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1869. NO. 248.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.......5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).......25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).......$10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Œcumenical Council.

The Œcumenical Council soon to assemble at Rome, it is expected, will be attended by at least one thousand prelates of the Catholic Church. Assurances have been given that every prelate in the United States will attend, and their sacred offices will then devolve on the Vicars General of each diocese. A proposition has been made that Dr. Tyng and other clergymen, of all the Protestant denominations, should go to Rome and reply, in the Council, to the invitation extended by the Pope to all persons outside the Catholic Church to come into the fold. But while the leading divines of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches can, and probably will, publish an address in which they will defend the doctrines comprehended in Protestantism, as distinguished from and contrary to those Catholicity, they will not have an opportunity to make their replies to the Papal invitation in the Council, as it is to be, like all ecclesiastical conventions, including those of the Episcopal House of Bishops of the United States, held in secret. There is considerable speculation in relation to the objects to be discussed by the Council, but the specific objects for which it was called, have not been officially made known. The assertion that the personal infallibility of the Pope is likely to be made a dogma of faith by the Council, is generally contradicted. It is believed that one of the leading objects of the Pope in convening the representatives of the Church, is to have them take such action as will give a practical rebuke to the vice and immorality of the age, as they are developed in infanticide and infidelity, to settle various questions in relation to the reordination of a number of Anglican clergymen, who are anxious to be admitted to the Catholic fold, but who allege that they have conscientious scruples against repeating their sacredotal vows. They hold, in a word, that second ordination is as unnecessary as second baptism; and that as the church recognizes the baptism of the Episcopal Church, it should also recognize the validity of ordinations in the latter.

IN the great Protestant gathering at Worms, which brought together upwards of 20,000 strangers from all parts of Germany, liberal thinkers like Professor Schenkel, took a prominent part, so that the proceedings had a wider scope than the ordinary Evangelical Alliance; and some of the more conservative Protestants in other countries, though glad to get a protest from any quarter against "Popery," have felt disturbed, and avoid saying much of the demonstration. In Austria the Empress has gratified the ultramontane party by taking part, for the first time for ten years, in the procession on Corpus Christi day; but they are over sanguine if they found on acts of this kind any theory of the revival of their influence in the State. Even in Bavaria, where the priesthood exercise a peculiar authority in the country districts, the late elections have proved that the ultramontane and liberal parties are almost evenly balanced.

IT HAS been asserted that Queen Victoria by signing the bill which Parliament will soon pass, for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, will violate the oath which she took at the coronation. This is a favorite argument with the Tories. On the occasion of her coronation, the Queen swore that she would "maintain and preserve inviolable the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship and discipline thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging." This evidently did not bind her for the remainder of her life to maintain and preserve the United Church as it then existed, but as it might be "by law established." As Parliament is the law-making power, any change which it may make in the relation which the Church holds to the State is a valid one, and the Queen in no wise violates her oath when she affixes her signature to the bill. Should she decline to do so, she would in fact be maintaining a Church established contrary to the law.

THE following additional particulars of the French Cable enterprise are given by *The London Daily News*: "The French Cable, as it is familiarly called, has been made, and will be laid from English ships, by Englishmen, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company having undertaken the contract, Sir Samuel Canning being the engineer-in-chief of the expedition, and the Great Eastern having been chartered for the work. Indeed, substituting Brest for Valentia, and St. Pierre for Heart's Content, the entire process recals the laying of the lines now worked by the Anglo-American Company. The present cable is some 1,200 miles longer than either of its predecessors; it is divided into several sections, and has been manufactured at the rate of 150 miles a week ever since the contract was accepted. Up to yesterday it was within 100 miles of completion, and was nearly all shipped on board the vessels appointed to carry it out. Thus the Great Eastern carries 2,752 miles, or about 400 more than when it left with the Anglo-American Cable, its vast receptacles being made still vaster, and its main tank considerably enlarged.

THE great event, which was generally expected to be the turning-point in the history of Madagascar, has now taken place. The Queen and her Prime Minister were, on the 21st of February, received by baptism into the Christian Church. They were received in the same manner as the humblest of the people. Before baptism was administered, they were examined by two of the native pastors as to their belief in the Saviour, and their reasons for wishing to be baptized. Their answers were entirely satisfactory, and thus, on the profession of their personal faith in Christ, they were added to the Church. No convulsions have attended this important change; neither force, nor guile, nor penalties, nor personal influence have been employed to produce it. The result of influences purely religious, it is likely to have a lasting effect upon the religious condition of the people.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Frequent meetings have been held by some wealthy Democrats in Washington to endeavor to revive the deceased *Intelligencer*. The liabilities of the concern are said to be over $40,000. Its death is a subject of general regret in Washington, not owing to its politics, but because it had become one of the institutions of the city.

The Baltimore *Sun*, with what authority we do not know, publishes the following concerning the political contest in Tennessee: The administration having been forced to take sides in the contest now going on in Tennessee, has declared in favor of Stokes for Governor and against Senter. Stokes has made a strong appeal to the President to have the Federal patronage in the State thrown in his favor. The President has responded favorably. All Federal office-holders in Tennessee will be expected to aid Stokes or suffer the consequences. Senator Brownlow's course in opposing Gen. Grant in the Senate, and in taking sides with Senter, has neutralized whatever influence he had with the administration. Hereafter Stokes will be regarded by the President as the leader of the party in Tennessee.

Colonel Green Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, and a large planter in Mississippi, is talked of for the Conservative candidate for Congress from that State.

The letter to Gen. D. E. Sickles, inviting him to name a time for his reception prior to his departure for Spain, is signed by representatives of all political parties. Among the Democrats are to be found the names of the veteran Edwin Croswell, Isaac Bell, Richard Schell, Geo. W. Quintard, James Murphy, John B. Haskin, George Shea, John Graham and many others.

A Washington reporter has called upon ex-President Johnson, and found him eager to express his opinions without reserve. He still feels bitterly towards President Grant, and expresses the utmost contempt for that gentleman, considered physically or intellectually. He thinks he has read Grant through and through, and is satisfied that he has neither substance, opinion, or policy. He has as little respect for the Cabinet as for the President himself. Mr. Johnson rehearsed at length his controversy with the General, and reiterated his former charges, becoming very warm, and showing much temper. He remarked incidentally that he had no favors to ask of the Administration and that he had reached the summit of his ambition. He only desired to see the Government fixed on a solid foundation, etc. The country is tending to Imperialism and a bondholding Aristocracy. After talking awhile in this vein the ex-President would return again to Grant, and declare that he had no military ability; he was "a mere incident of the war, as a baggage wagon or ammunition train would be." The only way to return to constitutional government is to make the Southern States a nucleus about which to form it. Power would soon develop itself in the South, and the Northwest would come in and strike hands with it, as against the East, and protective tariffs and kindred subjects. Mr. Johnson says that Brownlow is acting with him. He has no confidence in Brownlow, he says; but Brownlow is shrewd enough to see a change of sentiment in Tennessee.

The *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from Washington on Monday last: "There is an exciting race between the various aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. The leading candidates are George W. Cass, Asa Packer and General Hancock. The friends of the first two are anxious to keep Hancock out of the field, because it is believed he will be the most popular man before the nominating convention. They have asked the friends of General Hancock to have him write a letter in advance declining the nomination on the ground that he wishes to retain his place in the regular army. Hancock's friends refuse to do this, believing as they do that he stands a good chance not only of being nominated but elected."

The extreme temperance men are very active in New Hampshire at the present time. Their leader is Colonel Henry D. Pierce, of Hillsborough, a brother of ex-President Pierce. They ask for a law providing for a State police, and say that, if their request is not granted by the present Legislature, they will withdraw from existing political parties and form a new temperance organization. They have already fixed upon the man they shall run for Governor if forced to that extremity.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Messrs. Wells, McCulloch and Delano at Fault—The Observance of the Neutrality Laws—An Island Between England and Portugal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1869.

The Government Revenue.

The balance sheet for the fiscal year ending to-day is not yet made up, but the receipts have been ascertained at the Treasury Department, and the showing is exceedingly good and better than the most sanguine estimates of last season. The customs estimate of Secretary McCulloch last December were one hundred and seventy-four millions; of Special Commissioner Wells last January one hundred and seventy millions. The actual receipts up to this evening are one hundred and seventy-nine million eight hundred thousand. The estimated receipts when all now on the way are credited is one hundred and eighty-two millions, which is twelve millions above Wells's estimate and eight millions above McCulloch's. The Internal Revenue estimate of McCulloch was one hundred and forty millions; Rollins, one hundred and forty-five millions; Wells, one hundred and fifty-five millions, the actual receipts to this evening are one hundred and fifty-eight millions two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. It is estimated when all now on the way are credited there will be one hundred and sixty millions, which is five millions above Wells's estimate, fifteen above Rollins's and twenty millions above McCulloch's. The receipts from all miscellaneous sources are not yet known, but the figures will not be far from thirty-one millions, giving the aggregate governmental receipts for the year at about three hundred and seventy-three millions, which is sixteen millions above Wells's estimate, and thirty-two millions above McCulloch's. The expenditures for the year cannot be ascertained for two or three weeks. Mr. Wells estimated that the receipts would be thirty millions greater than the expenditures; Mr. McCulloch's twenty millions, while in fact the balance on the right side will be at least forty millions, and may reach fifty millions. It may be worth adding as a pleasant reminiscence of the days that are no more, Delmar, the brilliant financial man of the Democracy, in the last campaign, assured the country in his letter of September, that the internal revenue would yield but one hundred and twenty-two millions this year, and customs but one hundred and fifty millions, while the balance on the wrong side of the book at this date would be one hundred and fifty-four millions.

The Neutrality Laws.

The British and Spanish Ministers here have had a conference within two or three days, which seems from what is said about it in diplomatic circles to have been of some significance. It took place at the instance of Mr. Thornton, who appears to be specially desirous of seeing how the United States observes and enforces its neutrality laws, and there are reasons for believing that his talk with the Spanish Minister was upon this subject. The latter could certainly tell him a good deal about the situation in New York with respect to Cuban affairs.

Some persons believe England is preparing to meet certain of our demands on the Alabama question with the assertion that we did not enforce our neutrality laws any better than she did hers.

Dispute About an Island.

England and Portugal some time ago got into a dispute as to the ownership of the Island of Boloma, which lies off the west coast of Africa, not far from Liberia. Last winter they made a treaty referring the question to the United States for adjustment, and the duty of arbitrating was accepted by the President. The ministers of these countries to-day presented their papers at the State Department. The case on each side makes about two hundred manuscript pages, and the proper examination will require the attention of our Government for some time.

A. J. Serenaded.

It was announced in some of the morning papers that A. J. would be serenaded at eight o'clock this evening. The Democratic politicians have tried hard enough to fill the bill, but at ten o'clock they were still passing around the hat for money to pay the band, and pretty much everybody has retired in disgust. During the evening there have been something like a hundred persons about A. J.'s hotel, a large proportion of them being "rounders," pimps, gamblers and pot-house politicians. An organ-grinder came along at nine o'clock, and played vigorously for ten minutes, without bringing out pennies or the ex-President, and that's all the serenade there is up to this hour.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $848,000; total for the fiscal year ending to-day, $158,287,176 81.

CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Instructions were issued to-day at the War Department for the discharge of fifty general service clerks from the various bureaus of the Adjutant General's office.

MINOR MATTERS.

The proprietors of four gambling houses have been arrested and held for trial.

The efforts to resuscitate the *National Intelligencer* are as yet unsuccessful.

Arrangements have been made for serenading ex-President Johnson to-morrow night, when he will respond in a speech.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Forty machines are entered for the mower and reaper contest now in progress in Louisville.

It is stated that Hon. John A. Griswold is at the head of the enterprise to convey coal from Pennsylvania to New York city, via the Susquehanna Railroad.

The Superior Court of Cincinnati, yesterday morning appointed Trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. They are R. M. Bishop, A. Ferguson, Miles Greenwood, Philip Heydelboch and Wm. Hooper. A bond to the amount of $100,000 each is required.

Governor McClurg, of Missouri, has authorized the organization of a special armed force to search for and arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, Samuel Hildebrand, of St. Francis county, and a proclamation has been issued by the sheriff of Washington county, warning all people against harboring him, and commanding all persons having a knowledge of his whereabouts, to communicate it to the proper authorities. A reward of ten thousand dollars has been offered for his arrest.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. H. Van Wick, of the United States Navy, died Tuesday evening of yellow fever, on board the hospital steamer Illinois.

Several of the Cuban expeditionists have returned to New York, reporting that they have been on steam tugs in Long Island Sound, waiting to be put on the steamer Catharine Whiting, which was seized, having run short of provisions. Two of the tugs put into New London for food and water, when some deserted and came back to the city. They state that two steam tug loads of expeditionists were put on a steamer on Sunday night, and it is supposed they got off safely to sea.

The California Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on Monday. J. B. Crockett and William Lazner were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court by acclamation.

A terrible accident occurred in the iron works of D. D. Thomas & Co., in Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday. While some workmen were engaged in removing the lining from a furnace, a portion of the structure fell, carrying with it the scaffolding on which the men were standing. One, a German named John Schlerith, was instantly killed, and two others were injured in such a manner as to render their recovery very doubtful. It is rumored that Schlerith fell into the furnace and was instantly burned up.

A portion of the snow sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Emigrant Gap, were destroyed by fire.

The United States steamer Mohican sailed from San Francisco on Tuesday for Mexican ports. It was announced that she would leave for Behring Sea with a scientific expedition, but orders for her detention were received and her destination changed as above.

The following were elected Overseers of Harvard College: For six years—Edward E. Hale, Charles F. Adams, Wm. A. Richardson, Wm. G. Russell and Waldo Higginson; for five years—Samuel A. Greene.

Recent successful experiments have been made in San Francisco with the working model of an aerial navigation machine. It not only ascended into the air, but was propelled any required direction by machinery. It is of a capacity to carry eight or ten persons, being constructed for the purpose of making a trip to New York. The inventor is confident the trip can be made in twenty-four hours.

A Memphis dispatch of yesterday says: A tornado passed over the city at four o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by hail and terrible rain, demolishing signs and awnings, and uprooting shade trees. The Virginia, lying at the wharf, had her chimneys blown down, breaking in her roof, a great portion of which was carried some two hundred yards up the levee, and over the top of one of the highest blocks in the city. No lives were lost as far as known, but it is feared the destruction to property and crops has been very heavy.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Company yesterday, 236,869 shares voted in favor of giving authority to the directors to issue stock in exchange for interest certificates. There were no adverse votes.

The new prohibitory law goes into effect in Massachusetts to-day, forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, ale and lager.

Tuesday night, in Petersburg, Va., Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, addressed a Republican mass meeting. The Conservatives present called for a division of time, and that not being allowed, the next Radical speaker was drowned by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes then formed in a body and charged on the whites present, driving them away with bricks, and chasing them through the streets. It appears the whites went to the meeting with the impression that time was to be allowed their party. Neither used fire-arms, and nobody was seriously injured.

A carrillon of forty-three bells, the only one in the United States, and third largest in the world, will be consecrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, to-day.

The California State Fair opens at Sacramento September 6th. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums are offered.

Fairfield & Trask, of New York, yesterday shipped from Chicago sixty-five tons of western butter for San Francisco over the Pacific railroad. The road promises to deliver it in San Francisco in ten days, and in as good condition as when it left. This firm has shipped large quantities of butter from New York via the Isthmus, but will change their base should this experiment succeed, of which their can scarcely be a doubt.

The Russian-American Company have commenced a suit against Hirrm Ketchum, Jr., Collector of Customs for Sitka, for the illegal seizure of the Company's ship Czarowitch. They claim two hundred thousand dollars damages.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing the disposal of 92,850 acres of the public lands at local offices at Eauclaire, Wisconsin, during the past month. Nearly all the land disposed of sold for cost, but there was some taken under the homestead law and located with military bounty land warrants. The cash sales amounted to $120,726.

The Supreme Court of Indiana have delivered an opinion on the legality of the specific appropriation bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. The decision sustains the opinion of the Attorney General recently delivered on the constitutionality of the law. The Court say they cannot go behind the Legislature, which does not show that there was not a quorum present when the bill passed. The Court did not consider it proper or necessary at this time to discuss this question.

Mrs. Margaret Savage was killed Tuesday evening near Winimac Station, Ind., on the line of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, by a passenger train going east. Mrs. Savage was for many years a resident of Chicago, and moved to Winimac only two months ago. Her husband had his arm cut off on the same road only a few weeks since, and is yet under the care of a physician. She leaves eight children.

A serious revolt occurred at Sing Sing prison yesterday morning. Seven convicts boarded the sloop Martha Elizabeth, lying at the dock, and driving the crew ashore, cut the lines and shoved the vessel off. The alarm was instantly given, but the vessel had got off some distance. The convicts were hoisting a sail, and a shower of bullets was sent after them, when a convict named Drake fell badly wounded. The rest of the convicts retreated to the cabin, when the sails came down with a run. A small boat filled with officers then put off to the vessel, and all the escaping convicts were captured. Drake was taken to the hospital, and will probably die. The rest were placed in irons.

Col. Pride, of New York city, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, will be married to Miss Mary L., daughter of Nelson Stillman, Esq., of Galena, on Thursday, the 8th of July. Miss Stillman was an inmate of Gen. Grant's family at Washington last winter, and is a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments. Gen. Grant's house at Galena, which is near Mr. Stillman's, will be open for the accommodation of guests on the occasion. The wedding will be a very stylish one.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held at their office in Chicago, yesterday, the following named persons were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Erastus Corning, James F. Joy, C. S. Calton, John C. Green, N. Thayer, J. M. Forbes, W. F. Bartlett, J. W. Brooks, Robert T. Watson, Wm. Booth, and J. Dawson.

Collector Casey's investigation into custom frauds at New Orleans have resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of sugar belonging to August E. Conteerie & Co., and placing under surveillance the entire stock of imported sugar in bond in the city, amounting to 17,060 boxes, 3,157 hogsheads, 133 tierces, and 250 barrels. The investigation has developed an extensively organized system of defrauding the revenue by false invoices, weighing, &c., in which merchants and a number of custom officers are implicated.

L. W. Keplinger, formerly a member of the Powell expedition, now a resident of Bloomington, Ind., a reliable gentleman, thinks the reported drowning of the members of that expedition must be false in every particular, for [illegible] reasons: First, Major Powell expected to leave the railroad about the first of June, and proceed down the stream very slowly, so as to examine the country. He could not have proceeded five hundred miles, and if he had succeeded in doing so, the [illegible] possibly have returned in so short a time. Second, Major Powell intended to send a pioneer boat in advance, and have all the boats provided with suitable apparatus for securing them in case of accident. Major Powell's men, says Mr. Keplinger, are faithful and hardy frontiersmen, and understand their business.

The property mysteriously returned into the hands of the police by the Ocean Bank burglars proves to be $142,950 in railroad bonds and miscellaneous securities, and nearly $200,000 in bank checks, the payment of which had been stopped. No government bonds were returned.

General Meade and staff and the Philadelphia City Councils have arrived at Gettysburg to attend the dedication ceremonies. Several Governors are there, including Fairchild of Wisconsin.

George Harding was killed at Deerfield, O., last night, by a train on the Little Miami Railroad. He was intoxicated and walking along the track.

Five laborers at the Hoosac Tunnel were yesterday accidentally precipitated eighty feet to the bottom of the central shaft. Two were killed instantly, and the third mortally wounded.

Accounts from all quarters of South Carolina represent the cotton crop, both upland and Sea Island, as extremely promising.

A meeting was held at Memphis yesterday, to promote the introduction of Chinese labor.

Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Louisville, has respited Blew and Kennard, the Lewis county murderers, until the 29th of October.

CUBA.

The Last Expedition from New York a Complete Failure—Three Tugs Captured in Long Island Sound.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Cuban expedition has ignominiously failed, the tug boats Cool, Mabie and Chase having been captured on Long Island Sound by the revenue cutters McCulloch and Campbell. The Chase was seized off Gardener's Island, and the others within fifteen miles of Fort Schuyler, while on their return to New York in disgust. All the vessels were brought to Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Cool had 115 men, the Mabie 25, and the Chase 75 on board. Among those on the Cool were Senor Alfero and Dr. Bassora, of the Cuban Junta. The men were almost exhausted from hunger and cold, having been without food since Sunday, and exposed on the open decks to the storms of several days. Colonel Ryan and General Spear and their respective commands were not captured, and are supposed to be scattered about Long Island or on the Connecticut shore. The prisoners are now receiving Government rations on the receiving ship Vermont. They denounce the leaders heartily. Ryan has escaped or is in disguise among the prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Col. Byron, who really was one of the captured filibusters, escaped to-day before the party were transferred to safe quarters.

STATE NEWS.

Miss Mary Presbery has brought suit against Frank Smith, in Indiana county, charging him with breach of promise of marriage and seduction.

Wm. F. Hosmer, an old and much respected citizen of Crawford county, died at his residence in Vernon township on Thursday last, after a brief illness.

Packer Hall, named in honor of Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, was inaugurated on Friday last.

The R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania Richard Vaux, Esq., states in his report for 1868 that, "during the past year, the Masonic duty of relieving the distressed has been, as usual, well performed. The Trust Fund devised by Brother Stephen Girard has, out of its income, dispensed $3,100 50, for the aid of 128 brethren. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund has contributed $2,565, for the relief of 145 applicants. This is independent of the sums disbursed by each subordinate lodge to those who apply directly to these sources of relief."

Sarah A. Conroy, a servant employed in a Meadville family, assaulted Michael Mulvihill, a hostler, last week, and threw the contents of a pitcher filled with vitriol upon his head and person. His eyes and ears were badly and deeply burned; his shoulders had great pieces of flesh eaten from them, the hair was burned from his head, and his clothing presented the appearance of a person who had just escaped alive from the fire. Dr. Lasheils, the physician called, declared that Mulvihill is in a critical condition, and that his life is in danger.

Joseph Reckert, a highly esteemed German citizen of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, living about two miles east of Transfer Station, was killed instantly last Saturday by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Rufus and David Williams, brothers, and lately employed in the Westerman Iron Works in Sharon, Pa., got into a quarrel at Hubbard, Ohio, on Thursday last, when Rufus stabbed David, inflicting a wound which caused his death in a few hours.

THOSE who knew Mr. Raymond will feel how truly Mr. Tilton speaks of him when he says: Outwardly placid and passionless, strangers little suspected that, under the surface, he was profoundly restless and unhappy. His cheery spirit was shaded with an unmistakable tinge of something like misanthropy—not the result of nature, but of circumstances—we need not say how or why. To his friends he sometimes confessed that there was a worm in his soul gradually gnawing away the fine aspirations of his earlier years. It is useless to draw his intellectual portraiture without recognizing this dominant fact. There are certain frosts of the human heart which, when once they blight it, make it sore forever. Not that he grew weary of the world—he was too patient and cheerful for that; but he gradually ripened into Solomon's desolate conviction that all things are vanity. Many of his critics, not knowing this to be the stand-point from which he judged, misconstrued his judgments. Thus, though eminently a man of the world, he did not cling to the world with any eagerness. Called an aspirant for political office, we thoroughly know how lightly he valued even the most shining prizes of life. Supposed by some to be a money lover, he was on the contrary almost a spendthrift, and in his secret benefactions was profuse to prodigality. Though an incessant toiler, yet his industry was more for the work's sake than for the reward. To have nothing to do, was, with him, to be miserable. His muscular intellect craved perpetual activity.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Irish Church Bill Debated in the House of Lords—Disestablishment Postponed to 1872—Treatment of Fenian Prisoners—Resolutions of Inquiry Voted Down—Probable Changes in the Spanish Ministry—Further News from South America—A Decisive Battle in China—Mohamedan Rebels Defeated with a Loss of 20,000 Men—Unfavorable News from Japan—Heavy Fighting Anticipated, &c., &c.

The Church Bill up Again.

LONDON, June 30.—Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish church bill, and discussed it during almost the entire session. The Earl of Denbing opened in a long speech, defending the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the question of disestablishment. He affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Grey moved to amend the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for concurrent endowment, and considered it altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question of disestablishment as already fixed. He thought, however, no portion of the funds ought to be secularized. After providing for the church, the religious necessities of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of concurrent endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl Grey withdrew his opposition, and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Earl Carnaghan moved the substitution of the words "one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two" in the thirteenth clause in place of 1871, as the date of disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided, and the amendment was carried, as follows: For, 130; against, 74. The clauses from numbers 2 to 12 inclusive were then agreed to without discussion.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of Fenian prisoners, and moved resolutions that the government ought to institute public inquiry into the subject of penal discipline and reclassification of prisoners, to inquire how far political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class, and consider how far the severity of past punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for favorable consideration of their case. Mr. Moore said he believed the majority of the Irish people sympathized with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing Government, and content to bear their present ills rather than to fly to others they know not of; but no class was contented with the present state of affairs. He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of Fenians, both before and after trial, and urged public inquiry thereinto.

Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of the Fenians, but said in general the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated. At present their treatment was extremely lenient. They were separated from the other prisoners, and not compelled to do anything degrading or submit to any humiliation.

Mr. Sullivan defended the conduct of the present Government respecting Fenianism, and accused Mr. Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time will soon have arrived when such discussions shall cease, and no political prisoners remain in custody. On a division the first part of the resolution was lost by 31 to 171.

Mr. Maguire said it was impossible to press the latter part as the former portion had been [illegible] thy of the Irish with Fenianism, but thought no harm would result if the Government extended clemency and released the prisoners now in custody. The latter part of the motion was negatived. The House adjourned at 2:40 A. M.

The "Times" on the Fenians.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times*, commenting on the debate in the House of Commons last night, says the main consideration of the government is the effect which the release of Fenian prisoners will have. It must be remembered all those who were guilty in an inferior degree have been set free. Only the prime movers or active agents remain, all of whom have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, of which a small portion only has elapsed. The misery brought upon individuals and society, and the check to the prosperity of Ireland which they had caused, forbid their release. If justice requires satisfaction, the men who planned and in some cases executed murder, cannot be set free, while others whose offenses are as nothing in comparison, drudge on. The distinction between political and other offenses cannot be admitted in the case of men who, with insufficient cause and no prospect of success, carried out their designs with treachery and cruelty. Murder was not less murder when accompanied by treason. There was nothing connected with the murders committed or attempted by the Fenians which should give the perpetrators the dignity of insurgents.

Ministerial Changes.

MADRID, June 30.—Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, and Senor Figuerole, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign.

South America.

LISBON, June 30.—When the mail steamer left Rio Janeiro, on the 8th instant, it was officially reported there that Lopez had proposed to leave Paraguay on certain conditions. One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the lines of the allied army to the Paraguayan camp. The Americans were received by Lopez, but the Englishman was refused admission within his lines, and obliged to return to Asuncion.

Great Battle in China.

HONG KONG, June 9.—A great and decisive battle has been fought between the Imperialists and Mahommedan rebels. The latter were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. The Chinese have offered further insults to foreigners.

The Civil War in Japan.

News from Japan is unfavorable. The civil war continued, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

The New Cable.

BREST, June 30.—Advices from the steamship Great Eastern are to Tuesday noon. She was 926 knots from Brest, and had paid out 1,038 knots of cable. The signals are improving.

Left the Reform Club.

LONDON, June 30.—John Bright and Wm. E. Forster, have resigned membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the failure of the Committee to elect as an honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

Public Demonstrations in Ireland.

LONDON, June 30.—In the Commons to-night, Mr. Bruce, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always provocative of disturbance, and ought to be prevented. The Government was determined to enforce the law against them, and prevent any breach of the peace.

Lopez Offers to Surrender.

A report from Brazilian sources states that Lopez offered, through Gen. McMahon, to surrender his army, on condition that he be granted personal freedom and permitted to leave the country.

Spanish Duty on Cereals.

MADRID, June 30.—In the Cortes yesterday, the proposition for increased duties on foreign cereals was rejected by a large majority.

Bismarck.

BERLIN, June 30.—Bismarck has gone to his estates at Varsein, where he will remain until October, to recruit his health. He is temporarily relieved from the performance of the duties of President of the Council, but will continue to transact the business of the Federal Chancellorship.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, June 30.—The steamship Ottawa, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, has arrived.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 30.—Bonds 86¼@86⅜.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 30.—Bourse steady; rentes 70 francs, 40 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, June 30.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞@93; Five-twenty bonds 80¾; do at Frankfort 86¼. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 95.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12⅜@12½d; Orleans 12⅝@12¾d; sales 18,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat 9s 11d; red western 8s 10d. Flour 22s 6d. Corn—28s for old; 27s 6d for new. Oats 3s 4d. Pork 99s. Beef 90s. Lard 71s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon, 63s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 30.—Tallow 44s 3d. Sugar quiet. Linseed oil £31 15s. Linseed 61s 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 30.—Petroleum 49½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, June 30.—Cotton 147 francs.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Explosion at a Torpedo Factory—Dr. Henry T. Fowler Killed.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 30.—An explosion of fulminating powder and other explosive compounds occurred this morning about 11 o'clock, at Fowler's oil well torpedo factory at this place, entirely demolishing the building. Dr. Henry T. Fowler, being the only person in the building at the time, was instantly killed. His remains will be forwarded to his home at Sharon, Wisconsin, for interment immediately.

33420

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

Past and Present—Substantial Business at Oil City—Progress of Development—Old and New Territory.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, June 28, 1869.

Some years ago, when the oil excitement first broke out, business led me to visit what is now termed the oil regions. That was in the days of spring poles, when arms and legs performed the task now allotted the engine. Some few Pittsburghers invested a considerable amount of muscle in the enterprise, which, in those days, required a fair supply of nerve and bone liniment, inasmuch as more than one "picked crew" of four spent four months in putting down a hole three hundred and fifty and four hundred feet—and four hundred feet was a deep well in those days. Subsequently—in 1864, I revisited Oil creek, to find a city spread out among a forest of derricks, with walking beams operated by steam engines. From Franklin to Oil City, and from Oil City to Titusville, derricks pointed the way to an easy competence—in prospective. How the engines failed to pump oil precisely as human muscles failed, and in the majority of cases proved if anything more expensive failures, is known to numbers of your readers, so I will not dwell on this aspect of the oil district in 1864-5. I merely allude to it by way of comparison. Then Oil City, Petroleum Center, Pithole and Titusville were undergoing the pangs preceding a collapse. The fall of Richmond knocked the props out, and then the oil men realized, some of them with "exceeding great bitterness of spirit," that the first was last and the last was, for the time being, first. Midway between Oil City and Titusville from the Story Farm up the Benneboff, there was still a fair production, Pithole was in her prime in 1865. Oil Creek was nowhere in comparison—at the same time, Pithole never made the money, nor the same proportion of profits that were made on Oil Creek. But the fever set in towards Pithole. People pulled up stakes in Oil City, Petroleum Center, Plummer, Titusville, and even the staid Franklinites were guilty of the absurdity of viewing Pithole as the Mecca of all true oilmen. Rents fell in all of these localities and appreciated enormously at Pithole. In a word, to adopt the language of the Creek, some of the most sanguine admitted that the creek was "played." Having entertained some such thought myself, in revisiting the oil regions I had made up my mind to contemplate a somewhat extensive graveyard. The sequel will inform you of the surprise in store for me.

Changes I find in abundance, but not precisely of the character I anticipated. To the eyes of one accustomed to Oil City in its palmy, pushing, bustling, eager days; or to one who witnessed the hegira towards Pithole, Oil City certainly presents a totally different aspect. But the change is decidely in its favor. Although there is an immense gap in the lower part of the town which was once covered with warehouses, residences, hotels and stores; still, even in the matter of looks the change is beneficial to the town. It is in the evidences of prosperity, solidity and a certain air of contentedness and steadiness that the change is most apparent to one acquainted with the Oil City of the past. Business is fair, and promises still fairer. Buildings are going up here and there; good buildings. There are no vacant houses; *no vacant rooms*. And nobody complains of dull trade. New derricks are going down in what was once termed the "played out flat" upon which the lower or business portion of Oil City is built. The production of those completed within the past three months, I am told, is fair. Half a mile below the town, on what is known as Charley Run, some of the oldest among the pioneer oil men are developing very promising territory. I allude to the Fishers. Others are imitating them. Half a mile below "Charley," similar operations are being conducted upon a similar scale. Across the river, back of Venango City, on what is known as Sage Run, the McGrew Brothers of Pittsburgh have headed a movement which promises to be profitable. Their well yields from twenty-five to thirty barrels. Time was when the left bank of the stream was pronounced worthless. Present indications point to a totally different conclusion. Taking everything into consideration, Oil City is doing very well indeed. Center street has a goodly array of shops. Cottage Hill is covered with comfortable residences. Some of the residences present a splendid appearance.

There is considerable activity at Parker's Landing, immediately below the mouth of Clarion river, and some of the oldest oil men are sanguine of success in developing the territory, but up to the present time I have not been able to discover what their expectations are based upon. Perhaps one of the steadiest and most reliable of the old producing districts is the territory lying immediately below, around and above Petroleum Center. The old Story Farm (Columbia Oil Company) still produces a considerable quantity of oil, is well managed, (it always was well managed,) and operations are conducted on it in a common sense manner. No open holes left—no dilapidated shanties or tottering derricks. Everything is neat, orderly, systematic. The company seldom put down more than one or two wells at a time, and avoid the *crowding method*. As a consequence the production is more fairly uniform than that of any other farm on the creek. On the Clapp farm, or properly speaking, upon the edge of the island opposite the farm, an old well that I observed idle some years ago has been cleaned out, rimmed, pumped up, and is now producing from one hundred to one hundred and ten barrels per day. This idea of overhauling and rimming out abandoned wells has taken possession of the owners all along the creek, and in a number of instances related to us, the success attending the labor has been very gratifying.

Petroleum Center wears a healthy, prosperous look. Benneboff Run, immediately back of the town, still produces a large amount of oil. But Pithole, the Pithole that swallowed so many fortunes, and led so many a feverish life for eighteen months, may be called a graveyard of buried hopes and rotten derricks. The best that can be said for it is that occasionally it contributes a few boards to buildings in Petroleum Center or Oil City. The excitement in Pleasantville is passing away even more rapidly than that which characterized Pithole. Concerning this last oil excitement, I am inclined to believe that the people of Oil City, Petroleum Center and Titusville were not led so far by their phrensy as to pull up stakes to plant them anew in the promised land. They evidently had the good sense to let their stakes alone until they explored the oil men's Canaan.

One of the most noticeable features in the developments now in progress is the abundance of hill-top wells. No height is too great for the oil borers to venture. It is impossible to find a hill free from derricks, and the hill wells are just as productive, as a general thing, as those on the flats. But it must be admitted there are no "big wells;" no wells that recall by their productions the old Phillips, the Maple Shade or Coquette. Oil seekers, however, are moderate in their demands now-a-days, and a hundred, a fifty or a twenty-five barrel well is not to be sneezed at.

I intended to say something concerning the railway projects on foot in this region, but as this is already quite lengthy, will postpone it till another time. I may remark in passing that the political breeze in the oil regions would scarcely raise a toy kite. The oil men indicate, by word and action, a silent contempt for politics generally. I have heard a number of men express a decided inclination to assert the rights of American citizens at the ballot-box, and others again express themselves in terms more forcible than polite in dismissing, in an under tone, the political situation.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word concerning the management of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Evidently, the managers take all possible pains to accommodate shippers. The officers of the road, however, do not stop here. The comfort and safety of the passengers is also taken into consideration. There is a watchful care exercised over the entire route such as I am led to believe cannot fail to prevent accidents. The road, in this respect, has been singularly fortunate.

RALPH.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Improvement of the Ohio River.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday contains an article by Peter Clarke, on improving the Ohio. The author holds that the immense volume of trade that will soon flow into the valley of the Mississippi from the Pacific railways will demand cheap transportation eastward. Even now the great agricultural products of the far west, that must seek markets eastward, are losing half their value for want of cheap transportation. This great commercial necessity is to be supplied by the improvement of the Missouri river and its affluents in the West and the Ohio river and its principal branches on the East of the Mississippi. These mighty streams invite their improvement by the skill and labor of man to make them, what the finger of God seems to have indicated, great channels of permanent and beneficent intercourse.

Reflect also that the opening of the canal between the James and Kanawha through Virginia, and the extension of the water line between Olean and Pittsburgh, would bring this great central continental channel to New York and other Atlantic cities, enabling them to send barges 3,000 miles to the base even of the Rocky Mountains without breaking bulk. Of this grand water line, the Ohio forms the most important link for about 1,000 miles—from Pittsburgh to Cairo—and its improvement would not only be of immense advantage to New York, but would also necessitate the immediate improvement of the remaining portions of this grand water communication between the Atlantic and the base of the Rocky Mountains. The rich basin of this beautiful river, with its rapidly increasing population, offers, in all the elements of wealth, advantages unsurpassed by any region of equal extent upon the face of the globe. Its immense resources of agricultural and mineral wealth already tax the utmost capacity of all the railways leading into it from the Atlantic cities, and yet their development is in its infancy. No other work of internal improvement in the United States could have more of a national character, and every Atlantic city from Norfolk to the extreme North has a direct interest in its immediate completion.

Improve the Ohio river, says the writer, and that stream would bear on its surface a tonnage exceeding that of all the inland commerce which now floats upon all our great rivers and lakes.

It is true that the ever-changing volume of water in the Ohio occasions the most ruinous interruptions of business. The losses thus sustained, and those resulting from great freshets, are more every year than double the sum that would suffice to pay the interest on the cost of improvement, even by the most expensive mode of docks and dams. Baron Humboldt once said that the rivres of a country decrease in proportion to the destruction of its timber. This observation applies with great force to the basin of the Ohio. The volume of water in the Ohio is sensibly less than it was in the first settlement of the country by the French and English, and is more subject to extremes of high and low water. Its channel, in its natural state, becomes broader, and its water more shallow and impeded with shifting sand bars, formed by the alluvium washed into it along its whole course. Thus the very causes which tend to increase the great staples and develop the boundless resources of the natural wealth of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Ohio, in its unimproved state, tend to diminish its capacity to meet the wants of its vast and rapidly increasing commerce.

The same course of remark will apply to all the great rivers of the great valley world of the West. What then? Is there no way to meet these exigencies of trade and commerce, and make these natural channels of intercourse subserve the interests of our country? May we not convert them into vast canals and water-lines, which will not only supply the wants of our commerce in the movement of heavy freights, but which will, as well, subject these mighty streams to the control of man, so as to prevent the ruin and devastation of annual floods, and in many parts of the Republic subserve, also, the important purposes of irrigating vast sections of our country?

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER POLITICS.

Hon. James S. Rutan the Senatorial Nominee—The Representative Nominees.

The Senatorial and Legislative conferees from Washington and Beaver counties met at the St. Charles Hotel and Monongahela House yesterday, and kept up an amicable fight to a late hour at night. During the afternoon, Dr. W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver, and A. J. Buffington, Esq., of Washington, were nominated for the House of Representatives, leaving one member of the lower house to be chosen after the disposal of the Senatorial question.

About twelve o'clock midnight, on the 37th ballot, James S. Rutan, Esq., of Beaver, was nominated for State Senator, although Mr. Rutan was really the nominee early in the morning. Mr. Rutan is a member of the Beaver county bar, an able and honest man, and will make an exemplary Senator. We bespeak for him the united support of the Republicans of the district.

Previous to the adjournment of the Conference, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the candidate nominated by this Conference shall be and is hereby instructed to vote for the passage of a law to require the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to apply all the balance of funds in the Treasury of the State available for the purpose to the purchase of the outstanding debt of the Commonwealth.

The nominee, Mr. Rutan, being introduced, accepted the nomination, and stated that he had never been asked, and had made no pledges to any person or persons about anything pertaining to the duties of the office. He pledged himself, however, to vote for and urge the passage of such a law as was contemplated in the resolution, and stated that he was in favor of retrenchment and reform in the broadest significance of the words, and would always be found battling on that side.

The other legislative nominee will be decided upon to-day, and will probably be Mr. Van Kirk, the old member.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

"Commencement" Day—Laying the Corner Stone of the New University—Education in Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, WEST VA., June 19th 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Commencement Day" at the West Virginia University has come and gone, leaving some very pleasant memories, enlivening the dull monotony of our lives, and causing many of us to wish that such seasons of enjoyment were more frequent. The examination of the various classes commenced on the 10th inst., continuing up to Tuesday, the 15th. Dr. Martin, President of the University, delivered his annual discourse to the students in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, the 13th inst. The Prize Declamation contest was held on the evening of the 14th at the old Academy Hall, which was filled to overflowing with the youth and beauty of Morgantown. Many visitors, friends of the students from various sections of the State, some of them from your own city also graced the occasion with their presence. While Protzman's Cornet Band was discoursing elegant music, I ran my eye over the audience, which in point of intelligence and culture certainly did honor to West Virginia. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. L. Simpson, after which orations were delivered by Guy R. C. Allen, Wm. D. Carlile Allen E. McLane and Wm. E. Porter. The exercises were exceedingly interesting. Mr. Carlile bore off the prize, but all the competitors acquitted themselves with credit to themselves, and honor to the Institution. Col. J. R. Weaver, Professor of Mathematics and Military tactics, who is preparing to assume other duties at an early day, was the recipient of a handsome gold headed cane presented by Marmaduke H. Dent, on behalf of the students of the Military Department. Rev. Dr. Harman also received an elegant gold watch from the German class. Subsequently various prizes for excellence in Deportment and Composition were awarded. The exercises were attended by large numbers of our citizens and visitors, who expressed themselves highly pleased with them. The exercises were concluded with the annual address before the Literary Societies, delivered by His Excellency, Hon. W. E. Stevenson, Governor of the State. Governor Stevenson's address was one of the happiest it has been our good fortune to hear. The only fault that could be found with it was its brevity. The Governor impressed upon the young men the superior advantages conferred by a thorough education, the [illegible] the practical, every day affairs of life, and dwelt upon the necessity of avoiding the vices of life, giving proper care to the body as well as the mind, the vigorous condition of one being as essential to happiness or success as the other. The Governor's views in this connection were warmly applauded. He concluded by an earnest appeal to youth to cultivate the higher affections, the moral nature, the conscience—mortality, decay, death being impressed upon everything else. The higher affections were immortal.

To-day, the corner stone of the new University building was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people. Among the distinguished visitors present were United States Senators Willey and Boreman, ex-Governor Pierpont, and Hon. J. J. Brown. Governor Stevenson, who is evidently a proficient in handling the square and rule, adjusted the corner stone. Dare I encroach upon your space, I would give a more extended notice of the various exercises. I may add, however, that the speeches of Senators Willey, and Boreman, Governor Pierpont, Hon. J. J. Brown and others upon the occasion of laying the corner stone were eminently appropriate. In conclusion I may mention that the University thus far has been very successful. The number of students in attendance is one hundred and fifty-four. This is chiefly owing to the fact that the Institution fell under the management of men who determined from the beginning that the enterprise should not fail. Another aid is the location. The people of this section have had for many years the advantages of excellent schools, and to their credit be it said, they appreciate them at their full value. The system of education adopted in this vicinity merits the highest praise. The "COMMERCIAL" is read here with avidity, and is pronounced to be *the* paper. Yours,

MORGAN.

PERSONAL.

The University of Pennsylvania last week conferred the D.D. upon Right Reverend Benjamin Wistar Morris, presiding Bishop of Washington and Oregon; and McKendee College in Illinois, conferred the same degree upon Rev. John Luckock of the Central Illinois Conference, and Rev. Wm. T. Luckey of San Francisco, President California State Normal School.

Mr. Smalley, in his letter to the *Tribune*, hits Gen. Dix hard for his toadyism to the French Emperor: "It is not in my province, ordinarily, to discuss affairs in France, but it belongs, I think, to every American in Europe to protest against the language of Gen. Dix. I hope you have printed his speech in full—no comment could so rebuke its author. I am ashamed to say it got into the English papers, and the substance of it went all over the continent. Surely there cannot be many Americans who would not repudiate it with indignation."

It appears that an American Anonyma has appeared in Paris, where her remarkable beauty and dash have created a notable sensation. At the last Longchamps races she appeared in an exquisite dress of peculiar style. Leaving her fourteen blooded horses in her stables, she rode to the course on a tricycle, with a blue satin cushion and silver mountings, followed by a groom on a bicycle. His duty was to look after her vehicle while she was engaged in the more fascinating task of making a book. Her chief object on the course was to out-brazen the Queen of Holland, who is no friend of hers.

"Gail Hamilton," in a letter of regret that she could not be present at the silver wedding of the Hon. S. W. Moulton, at Shelbyville, on the 2d inst., said: "When one has staid married twenty-five years in Illinois, I suppose it is worth while to ring the bells over it."

The Festival of Juggernaut.

About this very time of the year tens of thousand of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the southern part of Orissa, lying about 300 miles from Calcutta, for 700 years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of the fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years or so ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of the worshipers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idol, the Brahmins cry out that it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree when the city is most overcrowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large inclosure in the center of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about 640 persons are employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he were a faded London beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, 120 dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and 3,000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year—is going on in the midst of this hot month of June, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

THE Peace Jubilee proved a poor speculation as far as attracting business to Boston was concerned; no business of consequence either in wholesale or retail trade was done during the whole week. The dry goods merchants and leading grocers who subscribed freely to the Jubilee confess to a total miscalculation of its effects on trade, though they are not disappointed in not making money directly from the Jubilee receipts, as they did not expect nor wish to do so. The building will probably be allowed to stand about four months, and will be rented for fairs, great meetings, &c., the proceeds of such rental to be given to the charitable institutions of the city. By the terms of the contract the material of the building, when taken down, reverts to the builders, who were paid $80,000 for putting it up.

Don't Pay to Advertise

Is an old story, and has been often repeated; yet, notwithstanding, our people will buy Jenkins & Bro.'s celebrated White River and Snow Flake Flours, and it appears to annoy some of our manufacturers that can no longer get their accustomed profits. †

CITY MATTERS.

Changed Her Mind.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a gentleman connected with one of the city papers, while returning from the fire in Allegheny, noticed a young woman sitting on the railing of the Allegheny Suspension bridge. He approached and asked her what she contemplated doing, when she answered thusly: "I am tired of life, and to-night will sleep beneath the waters of the Allegheny." Not exactly, thought our newspaper man, and seizing hold of the female he compelled her to get down from her perilous position. Just then a big fellow came along and requested the female to accompany him. She did so, and our young friend was left to soliloquize over the strange conduct of the pair, and especially of the female.

AQUATIC.—Gordon Jackson, Joe Kaye and a member of the Xanthe Club, will row in the single scull contest in the Pittock regatta, on the 5th proximo. Wm. Jackson, Jr., and Wm. Sharp of Birmingham, are also expected to row in the same race.

The crew of the Union boat club, consisting of the Hamills, Dierst and Jordan, will leave for New York this evening. Owing to another change in the programme of the Boston regatta, by which six oared boats are withdrawn, T. C. Butler and brother, of Boston, will not be taken in, and the crew above mentioned will enter the four oared contest.

ANNOYED THE WORKMEN.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. Smith, proprietor of the National Pipe Foundry, in the Twelfth ward, appeared before the Mayor and lodged complaint against John Cushing and Peter McCready, charging them with disorderly conduct. It seems the accused were recently discharged from the employ of Mr. Smith, and it is alleged they called at the foundry yesterday intoxicated, and in addition to annoying those at work threatened bodily injury to those who had superseded them. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR.—The festival given by the congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Rev. John McMillan, pastor, in Excelsior Hall, last evening, was in a respect a success. It was free to the congregation and Sabbath School, and including the invited guests, there were about four hundred persons present. Ice cream and strawberries were served and all enjoyed themselves well.

A NOTORIOUS CONFIDENCE MAN.—A notorious confidence man arrived at the Union Depot from the West yesterday. Shortly afterward he was noticed in close conversation with a companion, and we would not be surprised at hearing of some poor unfortunate youth being made the victim of the sharpers alluded to.

IN TROUBLE ELSEWHERE.—George Leslie, a noted burglar, who a couple of years ago shot Officer Green, of the Allegheny police force, and served a term in the county jail here, was arrested in Chicago on Sunday morning, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio. Leslie is charged with burglary and attempted murder. He was taken to Toledo.

A PITTSBURGHER SHOT.—Wm. Sturgeon, a former resident of this city, employed at Rainey's coal works, near Martin's Ferry, O., was shot on Monday evening by Jacob Solliday, and probably fatally injured. Sturgeon had gone to Solliday's house for the purpose of whipping him, when the latter used his revolver in self-defense.

The most candid and intelligent of the journals of England and the continent express fears that Napoleon will win a triumph in the coming French general elections. If the people, they say, are allowed fair play, Napoleon's day is over. The London *Times* of recent date says: "There is, as it was easy to foresee, a great increase of political life in the towns, while the rural parts of the country lie still in that moral inertness and sleepy state which is the true and solid basis of the empire. The opposition to the present system, the resentment for past faults, the apprehensions of new misdeeds or mischances, and the earnest wish for liberal institutions are so prevalent in the towns, that they could take the lead of the country the result of the elections would not admit of a doubt, and the government would be hemmed in between the necessity of a thorough reform or the certainty of a revolution. But we have described more than once what a narrow place our electoral system leaves to the suffrages of the towns, and how they are, in almost all elections, drowned in a majority of rural tickets."

The Mercantile Agency.

Reference Book for July, 1869, is now being delivered to subscribers. The new book contains a very large addition of names over any previous issue, and is corrected up to within the last thirty days. We have now twenty-five offices located at the most important points, extending from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to San Francisco on the Pacific; from Portland and Montreal in the North, to New Orleans and Memphis in the South. Subscribers, as well as having the use of our office here for detailed reports, and our books for reference, are furnished with letters of introduction for themselves or agents to our other offices. Parties wishing to subscribe can obtain full particulars at our offices, Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. R. G. Dun & Co., Proprietors.

Something New and Novel.

Probably the most complete engraving and design for Flour Bags are the new bags for Snow Flake and Patent White River Flours, got up by our well known flour men, Jenkins & Bro's. These bags show a full view of their building, with colors and view of Liberty street. When these bags are put in use it will put a stop to mills and dealers putting off their flours by imitating Jenkins & Bro.'s bags and brands. Consumers can then get the genuine flour. Until then see their name is in full on all bags and barrels. †

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 30—10 P. M.

The grain markets at the open board this afternoon were firmer and higher, No. 2 spring wheat selling at $1 20¾@1 21¼ seller July and spot, closing firm at the outside figures. No. 2 corn sold at 67⅞@68⅛c, seller July, closing firm. Other grains neglected. Provisions dull. In the evening 75,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat sold at $1 22@1 22 cash and seller July, closing at $1 22¼ seller July, with $1 23 bid for round lots spot, which is an advance of 3c since the close of 'Change. No. 2 corn sold at 68¼c seller July.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer at $1 23 for No 1; $1 22 for No 2. Oats steady at 62½c for No 2. Corn nominally lower at 68@69c for No 2. Rye and barley nominal.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—Cotton quiet and firm at 32½c; receipts 12 bales; exports 79 bales. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—new firmer at $1 25@1 30. Corn firm at 90@94c. Oats inactive at 76c. Hay—prime $24 00@25 00. Bran dull at $21 00. Pork weak at $31 25. Bacon firm. Lard 21@22c. Shoulders 14¼c; clear sides 18¾c; hams 20½c for choice.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 30.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull; sales 15,000 bush No 2 Chicago spring at $1 28@1 28¾. Corn nominal at 75@76c for certificates of No. 2: sales 8,000 bush by sample at 68c. Oats dull: sales 3,000 bush at 69c. Rye held at $1 22. Other articles unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 30.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unchanged, with the demand limited to car loads; $1 65 for extra white; $1 67 for No. 1 do; $1 51@1 52 for No. 2; $1 32 for red. Corn very scarce at 89c. Oats active at 67c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Cotton steady: middlings 33¼@33⅜c: sales 850 bales: receipts 65 bales. Sugar nominal. Whisky $1. Coffee dull.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—Cotton market steady: low middling 30c; good ordinary 28c.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At Belfast, Ireland, June 14th, 1869, Dr. H. F. CAMPBELL, late of Allegheny city, Pa., aged twenty-eight.

ATTERBURY—At Hyannis, Mass., LEA B., son of J. S. and Eliza Atterbury.

Funeral THIS MORNING, July 1st, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Ross street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEAL—On Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst., MARGARET M. B., wife of J. L. Neal, and eldest daughter of George Black, in the twenty-third year of her age.

Funeral on THURSDAY, July 1st, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Western avenue, Allegheny city, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—ENERGETIC Business Men as Salesmen, to fill important and profitable positions. Address, with full name and reference, P. O. Box 2,832, Philadelphia. eod

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MAN of considerable experience in the Manufacture of Iron. Can produce first-class testimonials. Address J. L. E., Rossville P. O., Baltimore county, Md.

WANTED—HELP—MEN TO WORK ON Farms and in Brickyard. Also, Girls for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—PEDDLERS—MALE AND Female, to sell the "Patent Sewing Machine Fan." Large wages can be earned. Apply to J. P. ROSS, 2 and 4 Sixth street, third floor. TThs

WANTED—STEAM HAMMERMAN—One (1) good Steam Hammerman. None but a steady, sober, first class workman need apply. Norway Iron Manufacturing Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED—OWNER—ON TUESDAY, May 25, a large Mule was brought to the steamer New York by a young man for shipment to Maysville. Captain Richmond inquired for a bill of lading. The young man said he had none, and went to procure one, but did not return. The Mule was taken to Maysville, but no owner was found. The Mule is a valuable one. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. H. C. RICHMOND, Master of Steamboat New York.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN—ONE competent to examine bar steel and steel forgings. Apply by letter to H. A. BROGNARD, 407 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tt

WANTED—TO LEASE—A GOOD BUSINESS Man to Lease a new Store Room in South Pittsburgh, Carson street, centrally located, suitable for either a Drug or Dry Goods Store. If desired can have three Dwelling Rooms in same building. Inquire at No. 8 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. MWF

WANTED—TO INVEST—A GENTLEMAN having a few thousand dollars wishes to invest in Mortgages. Address G. H., Commercial. tt

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED Salesman and two Young Men with good address. Apply to J. J. McCORMICK, 108 Smithfield street. tf

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN SUMS ranging from $2,000 to $20,000. Must be good security. Address Mortgage, Commercial office.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY Dealers to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at W. M. GORMLY'S, 271 Liberty street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE Rooms to rent, with Boarding, in a delightful locality. Address S. F. R., Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—IN EVERY CITY, Town and Village, to sell Jackson's Window Sash Fastener. Can be put on any Window in a few moments without cutting or fitting. Will hold the window up at any height desired, or lock it down. Agents are making $5 a day selling them. Not one-fifth of the houses have Fasteners on the Windows. Sample will be sent by mail for 10 cents. Exclusive Territory given. Call or address J. C. JACKSON & CO., No. 1 Sixth street, (late St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa. Th*

WANTED—AGENTS—RESPONSIBLE parties to sell reliable Sewing Machine in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. Apply at 61 Wood street.

WANTED - INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to get some information in regard to his son Jenkin Edwards, who was drowned on Sunday, June 6, 1869, in the Monongahela river, near Bakewell's Glass Works. Aged about nine years; had light hair, cut short on the back of his head; his front teeth are crooked. Any information in regard to the body will be thankfully received by his step-father, JOHN T. EVANS, at Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 00 REWARD—Strayed away or stolen, on Sunday night, 27th June, a small Red Cow, from five to six years old, with one short horn. The above reward will be paid by WESLEY HEDGES, for her return, at Torrence Station, Pa R. R.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KNOW ALL PERSONS BY this notice that the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register" contains descriptions of over $1,000,000 worth of all kinds of property, in such a vast selection that the most fastidious cannot fail to get suited in a home. It is given away gratis, or will be sent by mail free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents. No. 139 Fourth avenue. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER month can be made by introducing Wolfgang & Keneigh's improvement on Gates. The Gate is so constructed that it may be easily opened and closed without it being necessary to get out of the carriage. For information concerning the Patent Rights for State and Counties, apply or address WOLFGANG & KENEIGH, Salem, Ohio.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—THE LEASE, Good Will and Fixtures of the Mansion House, No. 344 Liberty street. This House is within three minutes walk of the Union Depot, and contains one hundred Rooms. The Lease runs for three years. Apply on the premises.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—A chance is offered to purchase the one-half interest in a good Manufacturing Business, capable of great increase. Good reason given for wishing to sell. Address R. E., Commercial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNCANVASSED S. C. HAMS—15,000 pounds now hanging in smoke house, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

IMPROVED SEGARS.—BATCHELOR Brothers' celebrated Yara "Little Ones," "Young America," "Our Hobby," and other brands of Segars, greatly improved within the last month. Equal to the original. Try them. For sale everywhere.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A NO. 2 STEINWAY Piano, perfectly new, will be sold at a sacrifice. Call at 61 Sandusky street, Allegheny. MWS

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes kept constantly on hand. Flue Boilers on hand, from 10 feet up to 28 feet long. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny city.

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—TWO CLOSE-QUARTER Beckhaus & Allgaier Carriages for sale. Inquire of JOHN SCOTT, JR., M. and M. National Bank, corner First and Wood sts. tf

FOR SALE—SPONGE—INDIA RUBBER Sponge at Chas. Abel & Co's Apothecary, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—BELTS, HOSE—THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. Th

FOR SALE—CAPS—A LARGE STOCK of Caps for the Spring Trade, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY GOODS—A full line of Millinery Goods, in the latest styles, at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—RIBBONS—BEAUTIFUL Ribbons of every variety, just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HATS—A LARGE INVOICE of Hats, Spring Styles, just received at R. H. PALMER'S, No. 84 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PERFUMERY, ETC.—IMPORTED Perfumeries, Pomades, Soaps and Toilet Articles, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—WINES—PORT, MADEIRA, Sherry, Catawba and Claret Wines, for medicinal purposes, at C. ABEL & CO'S, No. 172 Wylie streets.

FOR SALE—HEATER—ONE OF THE celebrated Nicholson Heaters, with a No. 3 Injector; has been used but a short time. Apply to WM. B. SCAIFE, 119 and 121 First avenue.

FOR SALE—BRUSHES—AN ELEGANT assortment of English and French Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie streets.

FOR SALE—SOAP—BROWN WINDSOR, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR SALE—BRANDIES—IMPORTED Brandies, for medicinal purposes, at C. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 Wylie street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SUBURBAN HOME—AN unusual chance for a Suburban Home, near the city, is offered; twenty minutes from Court House by steam cars, in a good neighborhood and desirable locality. The House contains 11 apartments; the Grounds 2⅓ acres, with good Garden and fine Fruit. The present occupants would board with party renting if satisfactory. None but responsible applicants will receive attention. Address at this office, "Metropolitan."

FOR RENT—HALL—THE HALL OVER the Third National Bank, No. 146 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Board of Trade. The Hall is newly fitted up and furnished; and will seat two hundred persons. It is suitable for a Church, Sunday School, Building or other Associations. Also, Offices and Desk Room. Light and heat furnished. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 92 Diamond street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—THE SECOND Story of McCallum's Block, 51 Fifth avenue, suitable for Insurance Office, or Commission Business, or Billiard Saloon. Inquire at 127 Wood st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THE SECOND, Third and Fourth Stories of 127 Wood street, with front and rear entrance. Very desirable location. Rent very low. Inquire of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—OVER HERBST Ordinary, suitable for Insurance or Brokers' Offices. Excellent light, with all modern conveniences. Apply to JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling House, containing 7 Rooms and finished Attic, all modern improvements, on Center avenue, adjoining the residence of W. A. Gildenfenney. Inquire of HENRY MINER, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue. tf

GROCERIES.

150 BBLS SYRUPS, ALL GRADES, low for cash, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

100 BBLS CHOICE CIDER VINEGAR for sale low by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

50 BOXES CUT AND DRY TOBACCO in ⅛s and ¼s, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

5 CASKS TURKEY PRUNES—NEW crop—for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

10 CASKS NEW CURRANTS, FOR SALE by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

100 DOZ. ASSORTED SCRUB BRUSHES, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street

50 DOZEN SHOE HANDLE BRUSHES, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

100 DOZEN BROOMS, COMMON TO fancy, for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

1,000 4 LB BAGS TABLE SALT, FOR sale by W. M. GORMLY, No. 271 Liberty street.

BAR LEAD AND SHEET, FOR SALE BY W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

STONE AND CHINAWARE.

FOR SALE—TEA SETS—ELEGANT China Tea Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS—BEAUTIFUL Toilet Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS, ETC.—Every variety of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—VASES, ETC—BEAUTIFUL Parian Vases, Statuettes and Busts, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver-plated Ware at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—$4,500, PART cash, balance time, will purchase three Houses, two brick and one frame, corner Bedford avenue and Mercer street. Streets all graded and paved. For further particulars inquire of Captain EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 30 Acres of naturally good, warm Land, with Coal underneath. New House, ornamental cottage style, brick, well finished, four rooms below and above, with good cellar. New Barn and convenient Stabling—these improvements lately costing between $3,600 and $4,000. "Belgravia" is one of the delightful residences immediately surrounding and overlooking the western side of the town of Butler, beautiful for situation, comfort and convenience. Springs of good Water near the House, also an Orchard of bearing Fruit Trees. Land selling in immediate vicinity at from $100 to $200 per Acre. It is especially suitable for a Summer Residence for a city family or for a gentleman farmer, and is a good investment under all circumstances. Price $6,000. Possession given immediately, with all the Garden Fruit, Grass and other crops. Address: Rev. J. H. FRITZ, Butler, Pa.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—A handsome Suburban Place. Good Dwelling of 10 Rooms, Bath Room, water introduced by pipes with sufficient head. Outhouses; Barn, Tool House, &c. Six Acres of well ornamented Ground, fine bearing Apple Orchard of choice fruit, Cherries, Grapes, Pears, &c., in abundance. Located about five miles from Court House, and only twenty minutes drive from station on W. P. R. R. Above property will be sold at a bargain. Apply by letter to X. Y. Z., this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FERRY AND FARM—AT A bargain. Inquire of Mrs. N. A. HAMILTON, Wellsville, Ohio, or ALEX. McBANE, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—OVER $1,000,000 WORTH of Farms, Mills, Hotels, Stores, City and Suburban Property. Full particulars of all of the above in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," given away gratis or sent free by any address by the publishers, CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. tf

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 issues).......$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.......1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1869.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of U. S. tax.

HUGH McELHENY, Secretary. 1

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day admitted my Sons,

HIMAN AND SAMUEL FRANK,

Into the Business carried on by myself. The Business of MANUFACTURING GLASS will be continued under the firm of

WM. FRANK & SONS,

WM. FRANK.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1869.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On FRIDAY, JULY 2d, 1869,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

LEASEHOLD OF H. B. SMITHSON & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS, Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE, Lease expiring April 1st, 1871, and being at an Annual Rent of $3,000.

Also, a Large and Elegant Assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, NOTIONS, FURNITURE, &c., to be sold without reserve.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Real and Personal Estate,

OF THE

UNION COAL AND OIL COMPANY.

Pursuant to an Order of the U. S. District Court for the District of Kentucky, unless previously sold at private sale, I, the undersigned, Assignee of the Union Coal and Oil Company, of Maysville, Ky., Bankrupt, shall sell at Public Auction, subject to the approval and ratification of said Court, at the Federal Court Hall, in Covington, Ky., on the 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1869, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of said Union Coal and Oil Co., bankrupt, and of myself as assignee thereof, in and to the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, to wit: In the Mining and other estate of said Company, at Cannelton, in West Virginia, consisting of about 2,100 Acres of Land, on the Kanawha river, having Mines of Cannel and Bituminous Coal, and Fixtures, with the Crude Oil Works situated thereon, and the Retorts, Condensers, Tanks, Steam Engines and General Apparatus, for the manufacture of about fifty barrels per day of crude oil from cannel coal, with about forty-four Houses for laborers, and one for Superintendent connected with the same, and in about 100 Acres of Land adjoining said 2,100 acres, subject to a life estate thereon; also the franchise of said Company, and all other property and evidences of property of said Company. This sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and affords a rare opportunity for investment in the region of the Kanawha, so soon to be in railway communication with the Atlantic ocean.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of the Public Auction, requiring a fixed sum to be paid immediately by the purchaser, and the balance in cash on delivery of the deed.

WM. C. CHAPIN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Lawrence, Mass., June 25th, 1869. d*

IMPROVED
Cherry Seeder,
PATENTED
July 26, 1859, and May 15, 1866.

It has been in use in Pennsylvania for the last five years, and never failed in all cases to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

WHEN RUN TO ITS FULL CAPACITY
It will Seed a Bushel of Cherries
IN TWENTY MINUTES,

And Cherries Seeded by it have taken the First Premiums at State and County Fairs.

Every family using Cherries, whether for Pies, Canning or Drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves much time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding but one bushel of Cherries.

THE MACHINE IS
Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
THE HOPPER IS ADJUSTABLE,
Thereby adapting it to all sized cherries.

Testimonials are needless, as the demands for it are such that the patentees have ordered the manufacturing of ten thousand, to supply the immediate want.

Cherries, when dried, always command ready sale in market, at good prices, enabling the farmer to realize by the use of the Machine a large sum from the cherries that would otherwise go to waste.

It is well worth the attention of dealers, as a large number can be sold in a season.

All Orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will be Filled at Manufacturers' Prices.

PITTSBURGH
Electro-Plating Co.
No. 1 SIXTH STREET,
(Late St. Clair) Next Suspension Bridge.

This Company having secured the practical services of PROF. J. J. ALLSISCS, Chemist and Electro-Plater; and having fitted up their establishment with all modern appliances, they are fully prepared to Electro-Plate, with GOLD or SILVER, Britannia Ware, Zinc, Pewter, Brass and all Metallic Substances.

All work will be promptly executed, and while prices will be fair and reasonable, workmanship will be guaranteed to be equal in DURABILITY and FINISH to any done elsewhere.

Special attention given to PLATING and RE-PLATING

Locomotive Head Lights,
R. R. COACH PLATES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
DOOR KNOBS AND PLATES,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
WAITERS, URNS,
SPIGOTS,
BELL PULLS,
SPOONS,
TEA POTS,
CHANDELIERS,
SODA FOUNTAINS,
ICE PITCHERS,
CASTORS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
GAS FIXTURES, &c.

RE-POLISHING OF SILVER-WARE and GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.

The trade of Jewelers, Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., is respectfully solicited. TThs

10
NEW BOOKS.

- I. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. A Biography by John Forster.
- II. WANDERING RECOLLECTIONS OF A SOMEWHAT BUSY LIFE. By John Neal.
- III. HINTS FOR SIX MONTHS IN EUROPE. By John H. B. Latrobe.
- IV. FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH. By R. B. Roosevelt.
- V. SIDDONS' UNIVERSITY SERMONS. New edition. Price reduced, $1 50.
- VI. BATES' CYCLOPEDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRUTHS. One large vol. $6 00.
- VII. MOPSA, THE FAIRY. By Jean Ingelow.
- VIII. TISCHENDORF'S NEW TESTAMENT; containing the three most celebrated versions; only $1 00.
- IX. THE CLERGYMAN'S VADE MECUM. $1 00.
- X. GOOD SOCIETY; a complete Manual of Manners, $1 75.

FOR SALE BY
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

Barometer
Inkstands,
With Rack, for $1 25!!!

The Barometer Inkstand is probably the best Inkstand now in the market, constructed on scientific principles—NEAT, CONVENIENT and CLEAN. They have heretofore been sold in this city at $1 75 each. We have reduced the price to $1 25, which makes it at once the cheapest, most durable and the BEST Inkstand in the market. There are hundreds of them in use in this city, and as yet we have to hear of a single fault. An imitation has been put in the market at a reduced price, but they can easily be detected by the flimsy character of their construction. We have them without the Rack at $1 00 each.

J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

A MAN named HIRAM MILLER was executed in Madison, Vermont, on the 25th instant, for the crime of murder. With the rope on his neck, he asserted his innocence, and called on GOD to witness that he told the truth. He may have been guilty, nevertheless. But if he was not, what restitution can society make, and by what name shall his taking off be called?

THE rain storm has been general throughout the West. In Illinois, parts of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and other parts of the West, the rise in the streams has been general and damaging to an unparalleled extent. While the effect on the crops will necessarily be bad, the accounts do not justify the belief that the disaster in this respect is as yet very extensive. Good weather, speedily realized, is, however, necessary to dissipate the apprehensions generally felt throughout the grain growing regions.

As the Sunday question is just now exciting an unusual degree of interest, and as there seems to be no little mystification in the minds of some persons in regard to the operations of the law of 1794 against Sunday labor, we give elsewhere synopses of recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which may serve to enlighten some persons in regard to the social and civil progress which has been made in this Commonwealth since the passage of the statute referred to. The wonderful changes of the past century have created new necessities, and every decade seems to have added to the list of employments excepted from the operations of the law prohibiting "worldly employment on the LORD's day." The telegraph, the railway car and the printing press, are among the latest exceptions, and those who undertake to stop such Sunday work as is necessary to the proper and customary operations of these several businesses, may find themselves in direct conflict with the law, as laid down by its highest tribunal.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERSHIP.

The German demonstration on Sunday next is to go ahead; at least we so judge from the manifesto of the leaders—or to speak more in accordance with facts, the single leader—in response to the reasonable and courteous request of the Allegheny Committee. But it will be a celebration stripped of all patriotic significance, and no more recall to our citizens the memories of Seventy-six than it will the festivities of the Christmas season or the turbulent vivacity of ST. PATRICK's day. To the thoughtful it may bring to mind on a small scale the deification of the Goddess of Reason by the turbulent spirits of the French revolution, when by preamble and resolution they abolished the Christian religion and Sunday with it. This reflection will not be pleasant; but it may be supplemented by the fact that this Fourth of July demonstration owes its origin to precisely the same turbulent and revolutionary spirit on the part of a few self-appointed leaders. We are assured that even now, when these leaders have conceded everything demanded by the public as to the character of their demonstration, except its absolute abandonment, they have a great deal of trouble in keeping their forces together, and it is only done by the restless activity and zeal of those whose names are most prominently identified with it. The mass of the Germans are intelligent, and appreciate the intended discourtesy to the native-born citizens. They are well aware that they have been respectfully and kindly solicited to abandon their demonstration by the City Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by religious societies embracing a large proportion of the intelligence and public spirit of the city, by the newspaper press, and in fact by every organization through which the sentiments of large bodies of citizens can be authoritatively promulgated. With these facts before them, we reiterate that it is only by the arts of the turbulent and revolutionary leaders, or those who are ambitious of leadership, that any considerable number of Germans can be induced to place themselves next Sunday in opposition to the well understood sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the community. It cannot be a pleasant thought to the Germans who have been inveigled into this movement, to know that they are to be used not for any patriotic purpose, but merely as a sort of pendant to the tails of the reckless spirits who mistake notoriety for fame, and who would tumble society bottom side upwards to gratify a spirit of revolutionary discord. Will it pay?—not in a pecuniary sense, but in obtaining the respect and confidence of our people who offer the Germans an equal chance with them in fighting the battle of life to a successful issue? These thoughts we commend to the Germans who are restive under the selfish leadership and domineering policy of the originators and promoters of the proposed celebration; and with them, we ask what their opinion would be of a thousand Americans, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine for instance, who would in defiance of the protest by the city authorities and the press of the city, and the opposition of the German societies, and nine-tenths of the community, assume to take in charge the celebration of a German holiday on a day contrary to the usage and custom of the German people?

EFFECT OF COAL COMBINATIONS.

The coal question is the absorbing one in manufacturing circles in Philadelphia, as well as in New York and the New England States. The "coal conspiracy," as it is styled, in the anthracite regions, to regulate the price of hard coal by limiting its production, has already had the effect of introducing the use of bituminous coal in large quantities by the Philadelphia manufacturers, and as a further guard against the probable future extortions of the miners and coal companies of the Schuylkill region, the repeal of the duty on foreign coal, or a reduction of it to a very low rate, is suggested as extremely probable at the next session of Congress. Even as earnest and consistent an advocate of protection as the Philadelphia *North American* expresses its belief in the probability of such action, "should the excessively smart fellows who have been engaged in regulating prices by their suspensions and strikes" persevere in their arbitrary policy. In regard to the use of bituminous coal, by the Philadelphia manufacturers, the *North American* says:

> "The most marked feature thus far in the trade is that the consumption of bituminous coal continues to increase steadily. This is right. Manufacturers cannot afford to change their arrangements two or three times a year to suit coal interests, and those who have altered their furnaces so as to burn soft coal will no doubt continue to use that article. Certainly it would not come to market regularly unless there was a demand for it, and the quantity brought has within a short time been considerably more than doubled. This is the regulator of the anthracite trade, and now that we have got hold of it we must make use of it by maintaining a large supply always in market. We can do this by increasing our export trade in soft coal to all the ports with which our coal shippers have been accustomed to dealing. It is the great export of anthracite that has given it command of our coal markets, and in like manner the prosperity of the soft coal interest requires a large and regular export trade."

Of course, the producers of bituminous coal will be prompt to take advantage of the opening presented for the extension of their business, but if the action suggested by the *North American*, of cutting off the protective duties on coal, should be adopted, the eastern markets will be entirely monopolized by the introduction of Pictou coal. In the existing condition of all industrial interests in Nova Scotia—the plethora of labor and capital—a reduction in the duty on coal would quickly call into life a remarkable commercial activity in that colony, and its coal product would speedily enjoy the monopoly of the New England and New York markets. Of course there are two sides to this question. The manufacturers should be protected from the combinations of labor and capital in the coal producing regions of our State, and the introduction of soft coal, by the Philadelphians, will doubtless affect this without so extreme a measure as the opening of our ports to the free introduction of foreign coal. But the coal producers of the State would do well to understand that should a contest ensue with the manufacturers in Congress, in regard to the reduction of the tariff on coal, owing to the extortion practiced by combinations of coal men, the manufacturers will stand a good chance to win the case, as they will have to aid them a large and growing sentiment in New York and New England in favor of free trade in Nova Scotia coal. This much by way of caution.

Lake Forest University Scheme.

Education is the question of the day—a question to which there are given in theory and practice, one thousand answers, more or less. Almost all of them have more or less truth in them, especially those which come from souls earnest enough to invest in them effort, influence and money. We take interest therefore in such a pamphlet as the one now before us, detailing a scheme, far advanced toward execution, for a grand educational establishment, involving, in fact, the rearing of a city upon the basis of an educational idea. It issues from Chicago or its vicinity, and bears throughout the imprint of Western genius.

Twelve years ago, about fifteen hundred acres of land, beautifully wooded and diversified by slopes and ravines, twenty-seven miles from Chicago, between the railroad to Milwaukee and Lake Michigan, were purchased as a speculation. The company engaging in the scheme were confident of making a good thing out of it. This they appear to have done and to be doing. But not exactly in the sense of the Exchange. They laid it out in ample lots for sale, each alternate one, however, being reserved for the educational enterprise upon which the whole movement was bottomed. This contemplates the founding of a first-class school for boys, to compare with Phillips's Academy, at Andover, Mass., something of the same sort for girls, and a fully endowed University, the aim being ultimately to make the tuition in them all gratuitous. No sectarian restrictions are to be laid upon admission, although the whole is to be under Presbyterian control, Presbyterian liberality being vigorously appealed to in this behalf by the circular before us.

This idea of managing an educational institution with a view to self-sustentation, of enlisting in behalf of the money interests of mind and culture the same shrewd, wealth-creating genius that has made so many fortunes out of Western corner lots, is almost a novelty. Still, we are willing that it shall have a fair trial.

It has already germinated and put itself into a determinate shape, if we may credit the representation before us, of a magnificent structure for the boys' academy, purporting to be already tenanted and alive with the activities of thoroughgoing training and study.

So far, we have no fault to find with the "Lake Forest" enterprise. We would cheerfully furnish the projectors with the result of like undertakings in the midst of ourselves, that Chicago might take advantage of the more protracted experience of her elder sister. But when Lake Forest Academy would call Dr. Woods, of our own university, from his post at the helm, we think even Western, nay, Chicago modesty, might have the grace to blush. This is a degree of dashing enterprise that approaches daring.

Lake Forest is unquestionably a desirable place to live in. They will have nothing sold within the limits of the corporation that can make even a boy's brain reel. The headship of such an academy, amid such society as the prospectus of the company is summoning is an honor that none can afford to scorn. But we will trust the devotion of Dr. Woods to the interests of the University and his loyalty to the community that is beginning to appreciate what his quiet energy means, to resist this and all similar seductive proposals.

The Yerger Trial.

The Yerger trial continues in Jackson, Mississippi. The defense are endeavoring to show that he was insane, or delirious from drink when he killed Colonel Crane. Here is the testimony of D. D. Porter, one of the witnesses for the defense, who read law with Yerger, and had been intimate with him for ten years:

> "Colonel Yerger was prone, in political matters, to assume that he was the special object of jealousy and attack: his egotism was excessive, and manifested itself on all occasions. He believed that he was, or would be, the first man of his name or of the country. On the occasion of his attending the Democratic Convention in New York, he was greatly elated: he believed that he received more attention, both private and public, than any other delegate from Mississippi, or than all the delegates put together, and he thought the attention paid him was a cause of envy to others who would, if they could, keep him under. Any person opposed to him politically, he regarded as his personal enemy. Colonel Yerger was a candidate for Governor of Mississippi some years before the war. He was in the habit of drinking, but never knew him to be drunk."

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Jackson, dated Monday evening, says:

> "The prisoner, in his bearing before the commission, does not betray any signs of oppression. He can not be said to be defiant, but he is not in the least abashed. He has been treated with considerable leniency by the military authorities. Once or twice daily the carriage containing Mrs. Yerger, the two daughters, young ladies of thirteen and fifteen, and one or two young children, may be seen driving through the camp to the prisoner's quarters bringing creature comforts to him. The privilege appears to have been abused, and whisky and money have been conveyed to him. He is not now permitted to receive anything from outside, and is confined strictly to army rations."

THE Philadelphia *Press*, in noticing the fact that "a gentleman with his family can now travel from Chicago to San Francisco with nearly the quiet and comforts of a wealthy home," expresses the wish "that Pennsylvania was as favored in this respect as Dakota or Wyoming." "It is an undeniable fact," adds the *Press*, "that the luxury of travel is greater west of Pittsburgh than east of it. This is a reflection on the condition and progress of the Commonwealth which it behooves our great railroad companies to remedy without delay." After specifying wherein the West is ahead of the East, the same paper adds:

> "These are only some of the differences between travel in Pennsylvania and travel in Iowa or Utah. If any one wants to feel the contrast, let him start any evening from Philadelphia and travel due west until he strikes the Pacific. The trip will not be stimulating to State pride. These enjoyments of Western travel are mainly owing to the intelligent experiments and enterprise of the Pullman Brothers, whose cars are a household word everywhere west of Chicago. If our Eastern capitalists and cream companies will not copy their improvements it would at least be fair to let these Western mechanical artists place their cars on our roads on even terms with any one else, and let the traveling public decide which they wanted."

Our Philadelphia contemporary might with propriety, in the same connection, have referred to the want travelers experience on our great Eastern route in the matter of refreshments. As compared with competing routes, ours is deficient in this respect, and the complaints uttered by travelers are frequent. Where everything else is so nearly perfect, this deficiency is all the more noticeable; and we cannot help thinking that the matter has not received that attention which its importance demands.

THE policy in favor of independence, which, after all, is akin to that in favor of annexation to the United States, is growing stronger and stronger in Canada. The Montreal *Pays*, in noticing an important letter to Mr. Gladstone favoring independence, says: "The question of the approaching independence of Canada is no longer regarded as one of Utopia, or a desire for rebellion, but as a practical subject that reasonable and loyal discussion that each day should see calmly progress. What is not calculated to help the matter is the fact that the government of the Dominion have received a final communication from the Home government to the effect that all military stores in Canada must forthwith either be taken by the Dominion Federal Government and paid for, or at once returned to England. The stores referred to include 60,000 rifles, guns, ammunition, war material, barracks fittings, and all implements and utensils of every description used by British troops in this country.

UNITED States Senators Schurz and Drake, of Missouri, have kindly consented to enliven the country with a little quarrel. The former commenting on Brownlow's letter, asserted that rebel disfranchisement must cease. Drake wrote a letter to the people of the State, denouncing this position, and asserting that enfranchisement could not come until the negroes were secured in all their rights. Schurz replied through his paper, ridiculing Drake as a would-be power, behind the age, and without influence, and the *Democrat* copies the article, approvingly. The result will be a schism between the radicals of the State, who will sustain Drake, and those of the city, who will sustain Schurz and the *Democrat*. Will somebody hold Mr. Drake, while somebody else walks off Mr. Schurz to a cool place?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* gives "an enlarged model" of a cylindrical iron car to be made of sheets or plates of wrought iron, from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the shape of a cylinder. The inside, from the floor upward, is lined with cushion or packing of wool or sponge, four inches thick, so that in case of collision or overturn, and the passengers being thrown against the hard sides, the end or top, they will everywhere have a cushion to strike against, instead of the hard edges and angles, or ornamental carvings of woodwork or metal ornaments. The heaters are placed in an iron box underneath the car, and the pipes run under the iron floor of the car.

THE new prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts differs very little from its predecessor, repealed by the Legislature in 1867, except that cider is left free, though it cannot be drank where it is sold. What an opportunity is presented for "striped pig" dodges in the harmless guise of cider, we leave to Yankee ingenuity to determine. Under the new law, pure liquors for medical and kindred purposes are to be supplied from Boston by a State agency, with branches at each county seat. There will be town agencies, under proper restrictions, where the people choose to have them.

THE essential dishonesty of the business public in that city is testified to by the New York *Tribune*, when with reference to the income returns it says "that at least *two-thirds* of the individual returns are lower than they should be; while at the same time we believe the incomes of the city are more fairly returned than those of any other million of our forty millions of people." The opinion is also expressed that the total paid into the Treasury as income tax is not more than one-third what the law calls for, and that the impost levied on honesty is all but prohibitory.

THE recent rains have "raised hob" with railroads in the West. The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday says: There have been serious interruptions to trains on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Michigan Central, and Dubuque Branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, caused by the recent great freshet, but all is regular again on all the roads. The Fort Wayne has been a victim to the extent of about 400 hogs, which hogs became scattered over the prairie and suddenly and mysteriously disappeared.

THE Newark *Evening Courier* has appeared in a new typographical suit and with enlarged dimensions—both warranted by the liberal patronage of the public—a fact reflecting credit on the public for its discrimination, and on the editor because of his aptness in satisfying a discriminating public. The *Courier* has demonstrated that a good paper can be made, and made to prosper, too, right under the nose of New York.

UNDER the Free Railroad Law of that State not less than a dozen important railroads are constructing in New York, developing productive regions heretofore isolated, thereby adding largely to the wealth of the State. The Midland Railroad from Oswego to New York, is one of the heaviest and most important in progress anywhere at present. It is being vigorously prosecuted.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE ROSE'S DESTINY.

Rose of the morning in thy glowing beauty,
Bright as the stars, and delicate and lovely,
Lift up thy head above thy earthly dwelling,
Daughter of heaven!

Thou shouldst be wreath'd in coronal immortal—
Thou shouldst be flung upon a shrine eternal—
Thou shouldst be twined among the golden ringlets
Of a pure virgin.—*From the Polish.*

The gambling hell at Wiesbaden lost, during the month of May, 1,000,000 francs—a gang of counterfeiters having staked large amounts of spurious French currency and won nearly every day. Most of the counterfeit money remained in the hands of the proprietors of the gambling hell, while the counterfeiters carried off the gold and genuine bank notes.

An American student at the Freiberg Mining Academy created, on the 18th of May, a great sensation in Saxony, by starting on a velocipede journey from Dresden to Paris. The peasants on the route had never seen a velocipede before, and some of the women and children were very much frightened at its appearance. In one small city of Saxony he was arrested for traveling without license as a mountebank and juggler.

The Prussian headman has been forbidden by the Government to hold interviews with condemned persons on the eve of their execution. It has been noticed that these interviews add much to the restlessness of the doomed persons, and that they incessantly talk of nothing but the ax and the pain which it will cause them, after the executioner has left their cell. Reindel, the old executioner, took a certain delight in conversing with the prisoners whom he was to behead. He always assured them that they would feel no pain whatever, and if they made their peace with God they should not be afraid of the scaffold.

The Omaha *Republican* reports the arrival in that city, one day last week, of "Stub," a boy of fourteen years, who has been wandering over the United States since 1861. His name is John Edwards, and he formerly lived in Baltimore, but ran away from home when nine years old on account of ill-treatment. That paper says of him: "He has 'whacked bulls' in Wyoming, 'skinned mules' in Colorado, jammed gold dust in Montana, carried water in Utah, been captured by Indians in New Mexico, ranched with greasers in Arizona, slept with Chinamen in California, and like the 'immortal J. N.' has dead-headed over different railroads, East, West, North and South."

The Ohio State *Journal* has the following excellent crop summary, which is of far more importance than half a dozen columns of telegraph:

"Rain plenty.
"Cherries magnificent.
"Wheat splendid.
"Corn promising.
"Strawberries about gone.
"Currants coming in plentifully.
"Goosberries of the largest size.
"New potatoes very large and sound.
"Barley being harvested. Crop good."

At an election in Boston, on Wednesday last, Lizzie Harrison offered to vote. Being told that she could not, as she was not on the list, she declared that she had a right to vote, all regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, deposited her ballot on the box, and sailed out.

The Reuter Telegraph Company, it is announced, has been awarded an indemnity of $3,630,000 under the law of Great Britain, by which the government has taken possession of the telegraph lines.

Florida, it is asserted, contains over seven million acres of land lying along the coast from Indian River to Cape Sable, admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred and nineteen names appear on the roll of income taxpayers in New York city. A. T. Stewart makes the largest return, $3,019,218; William B. Astor is next, having an income of $1,079,212, and no one else comes up to half a million; only two or three of them, indeed, exceed a quarter of a million. Almost every one of this list of sixty-seven rich men commenced life poor, and has made his own fortune. The largest returns made by newspaper men are those of the Bennetts, Senior and Junior. The former returns $186,500, and the latter $45,000. The income of the late H. J. Raymond was $25,150.

The experiment of cultivating tea is to be made in California by those acquainted with the business, on a scale to fully test its practicability. Agents of a Japanese colony have purchased lands in the foot hills of El Dorado county, which the Japanese think is well adapted for silk and tea culture. If they are not mistaken they think there are many thousands of acres of land in that State which can be devoted to the purposes mentioned, and the day may yet come when California will be as noted for its teas and silks as it has been for its gold.

A libel suit for $30,000 against the *Crisis*, a Radical Democratic journal of Columbus, Ohio, has just resulted in the prosecutor paying his own costs.

The preservation of the military spirit has raised the public debt of France from 5,346,000,000 francs in 1851 to 11,644,000,000 francs in 1869, besides a floating debt of 1,341,000,000 francs. The sums payable for interest have increased from 244,000,000 francs in 1848 to nearly 400,000,000 francs in 1869.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The requisites indispensible to the intelligent consideration of our water supply question, are,

First. Adequacy in the quantity of water at the point of supply.

Second. Accessibility of the source of supply.

Third. Adaptability of the works to be erected to the purposes desired.

Fourth. *Purity* of the water obtained.

On the question of what constitutes an adequate supply, there is room for great difference of opinion. Mr. Roberts in his preliminary report estimates it at sixty gallons per capita, and the population to be provided for within twenty-five years, of a half million, and cites the experience of Chicago upon the question of consumption. *Per contra*, the estimates for the Croton and Cochituate were based upon thirty gallons to each inhabitant, and the Croton, with a daily capacity (according to its Constructing Engineer) of thirty-five million gallons daily, supplies New York with its population of a million.

Again, Mr. Roberts states the present consumption of this city at seven million gallons daily, while "J. L. L." in his communication published in your issue of 16th inst., gives data (evidently carefully examined into) placing the average daily consumption, at less than five million for 1868, and claims to have found that the whole amount of water raised daily could not have exceeded 5,284,630 gallons. This is therefore the first point for careful investigation, to determine how much we need, and then to ascertain where such a supply can be obtained. If there is any choice in regard to the source of supply, it will need to be thoroughly investigated, *during the season of low water*, now near at hand; and a little delay now, by necessity throwing over to next year that examination, will thereby delay the erection of the works for a year more. When the general question of the *source of supply* is determined, there arises the point as to the location of the works, in which *accessibility* is to be considered, as to reaching the water, taking it to properly located reservoirs, and obtaining cheaply the necessary supplies, particularly of fuel, if pumping engines are used with steam power.

Adaptability of the works, to high and low service respectively, and how best and with the most economy to secure that end, will involve patient and thorough examination, in which the services of a perfectly competent Engineer, (one in whose advice the people would have confidence) are indispensible.

For instance, while "J. L. L." states the cost of a four-foot main at $160,000 per mile, to save $60,000 even on one mile, would warrant considerable investigation into "adaptability."

Last, but not least, comes the question of the *quality* of the water, as regards its *purity* or freedom from organic matter, both vegetable and animal, and also as to its mineral constituents, and *its action upon lead*.

In the investigation to determine the proper source of supply of water for the City of Boston, a very elaborate analysis was made by that eminent chemist, Prof. Silliman, who in his report states fully and particularly,

First. A general description—transparency, color, smell, and taste.

Second. Their behavior with various chemical reagents.

Third. Test as to *softness*—very important in water intended to be used in steam boilers.

Fourth. Character of sediment—its animalculæ, and general development under the microscope.

Fifth. *Amount of carbonic acid gas in the waters.*

Sixth. Precipitates obtained in boiling.

Seventh. Amount of *solid matter* to the gallon.

Eighth. *Action of the waters upon lead*, which was viewed by the Commissioners as the most important of the chemical tests.

I have sought thus briefly to set forth the various important points to be considered *preparatory to the "adoption of a plan,"* with the sole design of inducing sufficient interest in the subject, on the part of your intelligent readers, who are thinking men, and who will view this subject in its sanitary and business aspects, feeling assured that such a consideration of the matter will be for the

PUBLIC GOOD.

A Southern Historical Society.

The New Orleans papers contain the particulars of the formation of a Southern Historical Society to preserve the archives and history of the war. The society is to extend all over the South. The parent society is to be at New Orleans, and the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., is President, Gen. Braxton Bragg is Vice President, Joseph Jones, M. D., Secretary. There is a Vice President from each of the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. Among these Vice Presidents are Lee, Breckinridge, D. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, A. H. Stephens, and "Admiral" Semmes. Affiliating societies are to be formed in all the States. This movement is proper in itself as well as timely. There is a vast amount of information, official and personal, known only to those now living, which in a few years will perish with its possessors. Now is the time to gather this material. The terrible lessons of our civil war can best be conveyed to posterity by placing in an authenticated form, every scrap of history relating to any part of the conflict.

THE mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, are being worked to the full extent, and shipping a large amount of coal daily. All signs of the strike have disappeared in these mines. The Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna, and Westmoreland Companies' men still stay out. A great number have obtained employment at other coal works, and many have gone to work building railroads. So determined are they not to succumb, that they will do anything to earn a living rather than to accept a cent less than the basis prescribed by the Grand Council. The resumption of work throughout the entire coal region has not been as general as previously reported. The disaffected men are orderly and forbearing, apparently under the entire control of their leaders.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Its Legal Aspects.

What Constitutes Necessity for Sunday Work.

Exceptions from the Operations of the Act of 1794.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

The attitude which the Sunday question has been made to assume, renders necessary reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, in regard to what constitutes necessity for worldly employment on the Sabbath—in other words, what businesses are exempted from the operations of the statute of 1794.

This whole question was elaborately discussed in the newspapers, and argued before the Courts some ten years since, when the carriage driver (James Nesbit,) of Mr. John T. Logan of Allegheny, was arrested for driving the family to church on Sunday, October 2, 1859. The defendant was fined before Mayor Weaver, and the case was taken up to the Supreme Court.

THE DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE LOWRIE.

Chief Justice Lowrie delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, from which we make the following extracts. The fact appearing that the defendant had only driven his employer's family to church, the Chief Justice asks: "Is this an unlawful act?" His own answer is quoted below:

"No member of this Court has any doubt or hesitation in saying that it is not. No man, having a reasonable respect for the ordinary customs and usages of the country, could ever originate a doubt about it. Since the settlement of the country we have had substantially the same law on this subject; and under it, this sort of act has always been deemed lawful, as is shown by the fact that it has always been practiced, and that its lawfulness has never been questioned. And surely, the uniform practical interpretation of a law for nearly two centuries, is an argument that is worth more than hours of refined criticism and analysis of its phraseology. It is the expression of the common sense of the country, and therefore the argument which common sense most readily appreciates."

THE SABBATH AS A CIVIL INSTITUTION.

The Chief Justice then argues the question "*why* people are forbidden to carry on their worldly business on the Sabbath," and indorses the view of his brother Woodward, "that it is in order that the people may devote the day to rest, and to the worship of God." Under this head we quote a few pertinent extracts:

"We should, no doubt, differ very widely in our modes of expressing what ought to be the purposes and reason of the Sabbath, as a civil institution. Such differences are inevitable, for people always know their moral and physical wants much better than the reasons or the remedy for them. They must have institutions according to their wants, whether they can give philosophical reasons for them or not. And so long as they are unable to distinguish clearly between religion, morality and law, it is of their very nature that their political institutions must be more or less theocratical or religious. * * * We are not forgetting that the public acts of our Pennsylvania ancestors abound with declarations in favor of liberty of conscience, and that some regard these declarations as inconsistent with the Sunday laws. But a little reflection shows that they indicate the moral ideal to which all government ought to approach as nearly as possible, rather than a positive principle of legislation. And in applying such declaration, we must bear in mind that they proceeded from an earnestly Christian people, and must receive a practical application. They never thought of tolerating paganism, or the principle of ecclesiastical supremacy in civil affairs, on the ground of liberty of conscience. * * * They did not mean that the pure, moral customs which Christianity has introduced, should be without legal protection, because some pagan, or other religionist, or anti-religionist, should advocate, as a matter of conscience, concubinage, polygamy, incest, free love, and free divorce, or any of them. * * * No Christian people could possibly allow such things. No written law, founded on such bald and impotent rationalism, could present the slightest obstacle to the sentiment and action of a people in opposition to such things." * *

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE SHOULD PROTECT THE DAY.

"How, then, is it possible for a Christian people to avoid protecting such a day and its institutions? If there are men who *oppose them as superstitions, let them at least respect them as essential constituents of the people's life*, WHICH CANNOT POSSIBLY BE LAID ASIDE AT WILL. *If strangers to our institutions dislike these particular ones, let them accord a reasonable respect to us, and indulgence to our customs*, and they will soon be reconciled to both, and find other matters more needing their reforming efforts. If they have better principles than we have, we cannot reject them, unless they are presented to our minds with *disrespectful violence*, and then we must reject them. Disrespectful argumentation is a violation of mental rights, and is therefore resented. The cause that succeeds in the use of it, succeeds rather in spite of its arguments than by them."

"By our Sunday laws, and our other laws against vice and immorality, *we do not mean to enforce religion*; we admit that to be impossible. *But we do mean to* PROTECT OUR CUSTOMS, no matter that they may have originated in our religion; for they are *essential parts in our social life*. Instinctively we protect and defend them. It is a more social self-defense, and not a matter of choice. In doing so, *we must be as generous towards those who differ from us, as we know how to be*, or as circumstances will allow us. No more than this can possibly be expected of us."

WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE DAY?

The Chief Justice then takes up the proposition of Judge Woodword, "that no means reasonably necessary for these ends (the general purposes of the day) can be regarded as prohibited," and continues:

"Let us endeavor to seize this thought fully and clearly. Law regards all those means as reasonably necessary for a purpose, which society recognizes as the ordinary and usual means, under existing circumstances. We may, therefore, modify the expression thus: in fulfilling the purposes of the day, the law recognizes as proper all the ordinary and usual means employed for such purposes, making all due allowance for the different circumstances in which people are placed. Let it be noticed that this rule applies only to those occupations that fall within the purposes of the day, and not to those which are merely unforbidden. Some acts are not forbidden, and yet the usual means of executing them are. Fuel, and food, and clothing, are not forbidden, yet the usual means of obtaining them by merchants, manufacturers, carriers, farmers, gardeners and laborers, are forbidden. On the other hand, a special purpose of the day is, that people may enjoy religious worship and instruction, and hence the functions of the preacher, the religious teacher, the sexton, the organist, and the singers, are not forbidden, even though these persons engage in these employments as a means of livelihood. Hence, also, the ordinary means of attending public worship are not forbidden, when used purely for that purpose. In this view of the case, it is the rightness and the exigencies of the purpose that justify the ordinary means affectuating it. Conducting and attending religious worship are among the very purposes for which the law protects the day, and therefore *all the means which a common usage shows to be reasonably necessary for these purposes, are not forbidden.*"

WHAT EMPLOYMENTS ARE ALLOWABLE?

"All worldly employments are allowable, which, in their nature, consist of acts of necessity and charity. * * The whole purpose of some employments is to do works of necessity or charity. The business of a physician cannot be stopped on Sunday, because it is a work of necessity. He must travel in performing it, and he is, therefore, entitled to use all the ordinary means of such travel, and this includes, of course, the labor of his servants, in attending to his horse and carriage, and in driving, if he thinks it needful. The business of the apothecary is necessary so far as it is connected with human sickness." * * *

"Necessity itself is totally incapable of any sharp definition. What is a mere luxury, or perhaps entirely useless or burdensome to a savage, may be a matter of necessity to a civilized man. What may be a mere luxury or pleasure to a poor man, may be a necessity when he has grown rich. Necessity, therefore, can be only approximately defined. *The law regards that as necessary, which the common sense of the country, in its ordinary modes of doing its business, regards as necessary.*"

LIVERY STABLES AND IRON AND GLASS MANUFACTORIES.

"By this test, the business of keeping a livery stable, for the care of people's horses, *is a necessary employment in large towns*, and of course this requires some work and attention on Sundays, and this may be performed to the extent of the necessity, by the ordinary means belonging to the business.

"By this test, also, iron and glass are necessaries of life, and they cannot be obtained without some work being done on Sundays, if the business is to be performed according to the ordinary skill and science of the country. The law never inquires whether * * * it is not possible to improve the art, so that Sunday may not need to be violated. This is not the province of law, but of individual enterprize and science.

"*Law, therefore, does not condemn those employments which society regards as necessary, even when they encroach on the Sabbath*; if, according to the ordinary skill of the business, it is necessary to do so. And then, *the business being recognized as necessary*, IT MAY BE PERFORMED BY MEANS OF THE SERVICES OF OTHERS, and by all the ordinary means of the business, so far as it is necessary."

[Under this principle, as laid down by the Chief Justice, *daily newspapers* "are necessaries of life, and they cannot be obtained without some work being done on Sundays." The public demand a paper on Monday, with the news of the preceding day or days, and hence a certain amount of Sunday work in daily newspaper offices has been regarded as a necessity for a long period of time. "The law regards that as necessary which the *common sense of the country, in its ordinary modes of doing its business, regards as necessary*," and hence by this test Sunday work on Monday morning papers "may be performed to the extent of the necessity."]—ED. COM.

WORLDLY EMPLOYMENTS.

We quote from the syllabus in this case:

"The term *worldly employment* was not intended to include such household or family work as pertains directly to the proper duties, necessities, and comforts of the day; and this work may be done by any member of the family, including domestics."

On this point we quote from the decision:

"Law does not and cannot direct the division and apportionment of labor among the members of the family. Our law has always considered a man's home too sacred to be subjected to such espionage. Law cannot descend to such functions, and surely religion can neither require nor perform them. These domestic employments being necessary for every day, and not worldly employments in the sense of the law, may be exercised in the ordinary modes, and with the ordinary freedom of the family, without any violation of the law. Such is the act of which this defendant was convicted, and in so acting he was guiltless. Guiltless before the civil law—by the divine law, as such merely, we have no authority to judge him."

JUSTICE READ ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

In 1867, the Sunday question was again brought before the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Sparhawk against the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Able opinions were delivered by Judges Strong, Thompson, Read and Woodward. The opinion of Justice Read is a most able and elaborate one, and we may quote from it at length at an early day. At present we shall make but a few extracts, touching matters which more immediately interest our community, in view of certain efforts which are to be made hereafter to stop employments which have come to be regarded as necessary.

SUNDAY WORK ON NEWSPAPERS.

Justice Read, after quoting the words of Chief Justice Lowrie in regard to the work necessary to be done in glass houses, rolling mills, livery stables, etc., on Sunday, adds the following:

"*So you must bring the Monday's issue of every daily paper within the exception*, for the types are set and all the work is done on Sunday, whilst on a Sunday paper all the work is done on Saturday."

PASSENGER CARS, CHURCH TRAINS, STEAMBOATS, THE TELEGRAPH, ETC.

"There are now four passenger railways in Pittsburgh, operating seventeen miles of road, and passing in front of churches of every sect and denomination, and all running on Sunday and used and patronized by divines, judges, and all the religious persons in the community. They have met with universal approbation, *and the Sunday cars have become a matter of absolute necessity in taking persons to and from church*, and have conduced greatly to the peace and quiet of the city and suburbs. This is the universal belief, and I know it to be correct, having frequently ridden in them on Sunday. * * * At the time of the passage of the Sunday law, the population of the city of Philadelphia was under 30,000, and we now have within the corporate limits a population nearly double that of the whole State in 1790, when Pittsburgh had but 1,200 souls. * * * In 1794 we had no water work, no iron pipes, no steamboats, no canals, no railroads, no gas, no telegraph, no no Atlantic cable, and only one stone turnpike—*all of which are matters of indispensable necessity*, and COMING CLEARLY WITHIN THE NECESSITY EXCEPTION OF THE SUNDAY LAW. * * * * * * The railways are an absolute necessity, and are clearly within the exception of the statute. * * * Their necessity in cold, wind, rain, hail, sleet and snow, and in the heats of midsummer, all acknowledge. * * * Having established the absolute necessity, in the present state of our city, (Philadelphia,) of passenger railways, and the utter impracticability of doing without them, why should there be one day in seven in which that necessity must cease, and not operate? All that ceases on Sunday is common toil or labor, and the intention is to protect the laboring man, who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Besides worship and prayer, there are hours for healthful and innocent recreation. These are protected by the constitutional provision. * * * The laboring man, the mechanic, the artisan, has but one day in which he can rest, can dress himself and his family in their comfortable Sunday clothes, attend church, and then take healthful exercise; but, by this injunction (to restrain the cars from running on Sunday) his carriage—*the poor man's carriage, the passenger car*—is taken away, and is not permitted to run for his accommodation. * * * The cars are required on Sunday to carry persons to and from church, and are not these church-going people entitled to have them? The necessity for this clearly exists on Sunday, and so it does enable persons to partake of the fresh air in the squares and parks in the country. But we should not oblige the working man to confine himself to his own narrow, stifling room, and forbid him to enjoy the fresh air of heaven. We have three long months of summer which the laboring man cannot escape. Merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, judges and physicians run away from them, and even the clergymen leave their churches and go to the seashore, or to the mountains, to avoid the torrid months of July and August. Shall not the operative have the poor privilege allowed him of a passenger car on Sunday? * * * I place my opinion, therefore, of the entire legality of running passenger cars on Sunday, on the same footing with the Sunday trains of the steam railways, as being clearly within the exceptions both of necessity and charity."

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

New York in Summer—The March of Dry Goods—Ready-Made Clothing for Ladies—What it Costs—The Song of the Skirt—New Cambric Morning Dresses—Bridal Dresses, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June, 1869.

June is one of the pleasantest months in the year in New York city. But not so July; by that time the heat has penetrated the brick walls and stone pavements; it lies and waits for you round the corners, and is thrown back upon you pitilessly from white marble fronts, whose owners are revelling in the grass and shade of some country house, while the hermetically sealed doors and windows of the town mansion frown down upon luckless people who must stay and keep their company.

Then comes the noisy, frightful Fourth of July! For which of all our national sins was Fourth of July invented? Surely, whichever it may have been, the punishment has been severe enough. Let us have peace. No New Yorker, however, who can get out, stays in the city on the Fourth of July. On the third, if not sooner, he packs his carpet-bag, and his trunk, and together or separate they fill, not to say jam, every boat, car, carriage or conveyance of any kind that can carry them away from the dreaded scene of heat and tumult. Like the seventeen year locusts, they swarm over every village and cozy country nook, and like the locusts also eat up every green thing. City visitors are generally dreaded by country cousins, and not without reason. Who would imagine that the delicate appetite, which trifles daintily over its thin toast and one egg at home, could enlarge to such dimensions abroad? But so it is, and even the twelve o'clock dinner, which had been considered a barbarism, becomes an institution perfectly admirable, with the single drawback that it is not repeated till the next day.

The fact is, every inhabitant of a great city has dreams of the country picked up principally from the columns of weekly story papers, or agricultural or horticultural novels in which eating forms the main object and occupation of existence. The country, to the imaginative story writer, is an enormous pantry filled with home-made pies, corn-fed chickens, dishes of cream, pitchers of creamy milk, stacks of new-laid eggs, and baskets of fresh-picked berries, and vegetables which figure at every meal, and when the New Yorker goes into the country and the corn-fed chickens and fresh eggs don't appear or only at [illegible] intervals and in infinitesimal quantities he rushes at them voraciously, causes them to disappear with disgusting rapidity, and possibly after all announces his conviction that the country is a swindle and a fraud.

NEW YORK IN SUMMER.

In an artistic point of view New York has very few attractions during the months of July and August. Flora McFlimsey and her compeers are "doing" the "spring" or the "mountain" or the "lakes" or the "falls," or possibly camping out for a "flyer" somewhere in the Adirondacks. Their silks and muslins and laces and dainty French heeled kids, exchanged for thick-soled boots, a rough and ready suit and a water-proof.

Well, we miss Flora. She is graceful, she looks pretty, whether she is or not, and she magnificently ignores all those penny calculations which come so constantly between plain, sensible, practicable women and their wishes, and this brings me to one of the attractions that New York has for these same practical women at this season of the year.

EVERYTHING THAT CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

The great palace like stores are open more for the accommodation of custom. Clerks hang listlessly about, goods are marked down, and what was not so desirable a few weeks since, when it was fresh and new, can be had almost for a song. Now is the time for economical housekeepers and mothers of large families to purchase, and not a few, whose requirements are large and purses small, take advantage of the opportunity, gladly sacrificing the exaction of fashion to the more imperative demands of a stern necessity.

THE MARCH UPWARD.

Either the march of dry goods is different from the march of Empires, or the peculiar topography of New York city has made a departure from the natural law, set down in such cases, possible. At any rate while fashion does to the westward steadily incline, dry goods progress just as steadily northward.

Persons who knew New York before the war and were accustomed to do their shopping in one or other of the little stores (comparatively) scattered, all the way up from Chambers street to Union Square, would be quite at a loss now to find their old landmarks and thoroughly bewildered among the imposing buildings, clustered between Tenth and Twentieth streets, to find one where a modest requirement would be politely attended to. The aristocracy and pretentious, however, are more in appearance than reality, the poor woman can buy her calico dress cheaper here than in any little store on Grand street or Eighth avenue, and the attendants with a few unworthy exceptions are polite and patient.

THE SONG OF THE SKIRTS.

But it was not so much of their size and the politeness of the attendance that I wish to speak, as the new feature which the interiors exhibit. The principal one of these is the making up department for ladies and children.

A few years ago only three or four principal houses paid any attention to the making up of clothing for women and children, and with these it was an expensive speciality, which made no provision and afforded no accommodation for the want of the great middle class, who are the chief supporters of all industries. The garments offered consisted of baby clothes, and articles of babies' under clothing, made up in the most costly style, dressing wrappers, or *robes de chambre*, being the only addition in the shape of dresses to the stock. Wedding trousseaux or summer outfits were sometimes ordered, in which dresses were included, but only under peculiar circumstances, or by very wealthy people, the cost being enormously in advance of the price for which the article can be made at home.

With the improvements in sewing machines the common, almost universal use, and the consequent cheapness of labor, it has gradually dawned upon the minds of women, that no reason in the world existed why they should not be able to buy clothing ready made, as cheaply and as satisfactory as that of men. The objection that a more exact fit is required does not hold with regard to the modern walking suits, or gored house dresses. "What fits one fits all," with the difference that the regular graduations in size afford, while the argument is all in favor of much better style and design than is generally obtained at home. Buff, pink and blue Chambery suits are the same price, trimmed with three ruffles upon the skirt, and two upon the basque, sash, etc. Suits of white Victoria lawn, handsomely ruffled, are $12 50. Pretty suits of dotted lawn, with pattern borders put on as ruffling, three and two with a heading, were only $9 00; not more than the price of making at any city dress maker's.

Gored morning wrappers of American print trimmed with a narrow bordering stitched on, are $3 50 and $4 00 and the same style in cambric and percale $6 00.

Trained white skirts, of excellent quality, well made and handsomely ruffled, are $5 50, and gored white skirts with a wide hem and seven narrow tucks to wear with walking dresses, $1 50 and $1 75.

These are well cut, shaped, and made in the best possible manner, so that it is a comfort to wear them, and if they have not the fineness and neatness of exceptional garments, have none of the botch, ill-cutting, which often disfigures home made productions.

THE ECONOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Probably the prices given, low as they seem to persons accustomed to the former extravagant rates and to the city cost of labor, will appear high to those whose limited means compel them to do even their own sewing on the most restricted scale, but there are many others, who are not rich, who would find positive economy in buying ready-made garments at these prices instead of paying high priced seamstresses and dressmakers and enduring the worry and trouble of finding them, directing them, and finishing or making over after them.

Moreover, in buying garments ready-made one is more apt to limit oneself to the exact quantity or number of articles required, and in this way save accumulations and appear more uniformly in accordance with the prevailing fashion.

SUMMER BRIDAL DRESS.

A wedding took place the other day, the dresses of which were so simple, yet so pretty and novel withal, as to deserve passing notice. The bride's dress was of white Swiss muslin, the skirt demi-trained and covered with narrow, crimpled flounces. The low body and short sleeves were trimmed with frills to match, and the ornaments consisted of girdle, necklace, ear-rings and brooch of orange blossoms, together with a spray and cordon for the hair. No veil was worn.

The two bridesmaids wore dresses made in precisely the same style, only the material was white and brilliant light green tarlatan, the two colors alternating in the flounces. The ornaments of the bridesmaids were like those of the bride in every particular, except that they were composed of Lily of the Valley. The trio wore their light hair in a profusion of curls over a pufled chignon.

CAMBRIC MORNING DRESSES.

The prettiest morning dresses for country wear are composed of white French cambric, sprinkled with brilliant light green, blue or red polka dots. They are made with two skirts and a small basque without lining, but with a straight "sailor" collar cut square across the front. They are trimmed with bands of self-colored cambric, one forming a binding an inch and a half in width—the other two narrow graduated bands. The sleeves have two puffs at the top, with straps of the cambric surmounting and dividing them. The trimming cambric must be the exact shade of the dot. Pattern cambric dresses make up very nicely in this way, the stripe of the underskirt being used for trimming, sometimes straight and sometimes on the bias.

BATHING DRESSES.

There is nothing new in bathing dresses this season. The style consists of gray flannel, bound with blue or scarlet, and they are made in the old style—loose trowsers and yoked blouse, belted in. There some made of checked flannel, in brighter colors, but they are not considered good style. The price, ready-made, is $5 50 and $6 00.

ROUND HATS.

Black lace is the success of the season in round hats. They are very becoming, very *distingue* and very useful. They can also be made to suit all pockets. In real lace, with costly ornaments, they are brought up to forty and fifty dollars; in imitation lace, and very pretty, if less *recherche* decorations, they are only ten or twelve.

Black or white lace, and colored crape are the materials used for bonnets, which have not yet at all enlarged their dimensions, nor can they so long as *chignons* retain their ascendency.

REALISTIC FASHIONS.

An effort is being made, however, with what success time will show, to introduce the simple and realistic school into fashion. In the highest circles the affectation of French words and phrases is beginning to be decidedly frowned down. The initial words of French phrases used to denote certain meanings have been discontinued, and the simplest Saxon words substituted. This idea may spread to other things. It may render false hair and cosmetics obnoxious. Pray, however, that American women might dare to come back to truth and nature, even though they were rendered by that means less charming in the eyes of licentious men.

NEW LINEN SETS.

New linen sets are finished with fine and narrow fluted ruffles which edge the collar and the wrist, making the hand look small. They are very neat and lady-like looking, and sell for fifty-five to seventy-five cents per set, according to the location of the store where they are purchased.

A FAST YOUNG MISSIONARY.

A young lady sent to a ladies' fashionable furnishing house the other dah for a pair of "patent spring pads," stating that she was about to sail as a missionary to Japan, and they would be thankfully received as a "contribution" to a "good cause." A hint was also added that if any other small articles of ladies' toilet use could be sent, they would be gratefully received, particularly if sent free of charge.

The lady proprietor of the establishment thought it an immense joke, and in order to carry it out properly sent with the pads a bustle, a set of patent hair curlers, some white and red face powder, and perfume packets. The young lady missionary did not see the joke, but returned a letter full of the most delighted and thankful acknowledgments. This is a literal fact.

JENNIE JUNE.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN

Mr. James Kelly's Donation of Ten Acres of Land.

We are requested to give publication in our columns of the following resolutions. We do so most cheerfully, because it is a pleasure to record that two institutions which commend themselves so completely to every one, have through the energy of the ladies engaged in these benevolent enterprises, and by the liberality of Mr. Kelly, been made beyond a peradventure pecuniarily successful. For we can entertain no doubt that now that the Women's Christian Association have acquired by Mr. Kelly's public spirit such a valuable real estate foundation, the money needed to erect suitable buildings will be promptly donated. The ten acres lie a little beyond the Twenty-first ward of the city, extending from the pike to the railroad, and are most eligibly situated for the Homes it is designed to erect thereon.

While we are aware that substantial and commodious buildings only are necessary for the practical workings of the two institutions, yet we must confess we should like to see enough money donated to erect two such edifices as will architecturally enrich that suburb of our city. The site is fine. The two institutions whose homes will occupy it, are worthy of all support, and our city is not notable for the elegance or hardly presentableness of its public edifices. Cannot Christian charity, private liberality, and civic pride form a happy trio to accomplish in such a manner a unity of purpose that not only will the two institutions have suitable homes, but the city also will be beautified by two handsome public buildings?

[*Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Women's Christian Association, held June 24, 1869.*]

Deeds from James Kelly to the Women's Christian Association donating ten acres of land were presented, whereupon were offered and unanimously adopted, the following

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, has donated to the "Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh" a valuable tract of land as sites for a "Home for Destitute," and for a "Home for Aged Protestant Women," therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Women's Christian Association be and are hereby tendered to James Kelly, Esq. That while the thanks of this Association are ever due to the many friends who have from time to time aided to establish the two Homes of this Association, yet, more than ordinary thanks are due James Kelly, Esq., for the aid his wise as well as noble donation affords our efforts by placing both "Homes" upon a permanent landed basis, thereby enabling the Association to offer a guarantee that donations of money will result in substantial edifices suitable for the purpose for which they are proposed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the "Home for Aged Protestant Women" convey to James Kelly, Esq., a copy of these resolutions, and express to him the high respect and esteem in which he is held by this Association.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of Pittsburgh.

ATTEST: MARY C. THURSTON,
Secretary of Home for Aged Protestant Women.

THE latest Cabinet rumor is that Attorney General Hoar will shortly resign and his place be filled from Pennsylvania,—a suggestion to guessers, who should remember that there is but one Borie.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.
GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.
STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

Hubbell's Wheat,
A FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Hubbell's Wheat,
35 CENTS PER POUND—$3 50 PER DOZEN.
Hubbell's Wheat,
ALWAYS FRESH—A GREAT DESIDERATUM.
Hubbell's Wheat.
From the fact of my retailing "Hubbell's Wheat" at the unprecedented low price of 35 cents per pound, I have greatly increased my sales of this quintessence, and consequently it is always fresh, receiving it frequently from the manufacturer, and not in large lots.
To be had always fresh, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.
Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.
Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no other Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.
Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,
Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,
Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,
Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
No. 424 PENN STREET, above Canal St.
ALSO, AT 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Work promptly attended to. We Manufacture SCHOOL FURNITURE of all description, and are Agents for UHLINGER'S PATENT SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTS. AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, June 8th, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 2 Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after July 1st next, upon presentation and delivery at the Merchant's National Bank of Baltimore.
JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE CITIZENS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD are requested to attend a Meeting, to be held in the Public Hall of the Eleventh Ward School House, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, July 1st, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, when the New School Building will be thrown open for their inspection, and a Report made by the Directors of its cost.
The Board will also present the Report of the Bounty Committee, at the meeting.
By order of the Board.
H. P. FORD, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Pittsburgh, June 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED in the management and business of the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, and the Leased Roads of the Company, are hereby notified that the Railway and property of this Company has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and from the first day of July prox. and with the close of the day prev ous (June 30), all responsibility and liability of this Company will cease as to the management of the business of the Railway, and for labor and supplies therefor of every character. The term of service of all persons of every class now employed by this Company will terminate on the said 30th day of this month, excepting such persons as may be hereafter specially notified otherwise.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. W. CASS, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office in Temperanceville, on SATURDAY, July 24, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at which time an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WM. ESPY, President.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
(Hand Street) June 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., (Hand Street,) will be held at the Company's rooms at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 5th, at Two o'clock, P. M., at which time "An Act of Assembly supplementary to the several acts incorporating the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company at Hand street, in the city of Pittsburgh," approved on the second day of April, 1869, will be submitted for the action of the Stockholders.

And an Election for a President and Board of ten Managers, Secretary and Treasurer, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
R. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MEMBERS
OF THE
Union Republican Executive Committee
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Are hereby notified that a Meeting of the Committee will be held in the
DISTRICT COURT ROOM,
AT THE COURT HOUSE,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
A full attendance is requested.
W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.
WALTER S. McCUNE, Col. GEO. F. MORGAN, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the earnings of the past six months, free of Government tax, payable at their office in Temperanceville, on and after July 1st, 1869.
WM. ESPY, President.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE BOARDWALK, On Boundary and Laurel streets, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, July 12th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

Grand Pleasure Excursions
TO THE
HEAD OF LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Staunch and Favorite Passenger Steamer
NORTHERN LIGHT,
Will leave Cleveland JULY 9th and 23d and AUGUST 6th and 20th, on Grand Pleasure Excursions, to DULUTH and SUPERIOR CITY, visiting on the route all points of interest, and landing at all the Lake Superior Ports, giving passengers ample time to visit the celebrated Iron and Copper Mines, and all other points of interest. This is a rare chance for Tourists to visit the whole extent of Lake Superior, passing in sight of the Grand Sauble and Pictured Rocks. This Steamer will leave Cleveland, at 10 P. M. on the days above mentioned, and Detroit the day following, at 10 P. M. To secure Rooms and for further information regarding the trip, address
HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O., or
BUCKLEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FRUIT JARS. FRUIT JARS.
LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in the Most Reliable
Self-Sealing Jars
MADE IN THE COUNTRY.
Mason's Patent Screw Cap in use ten years, and tested to the satisfaction of all. Kline's Jars, all glass, in use six years, and pronounced perfect.
Jobbers and Dealers are requested to call before buying elsewhere.
32 WOOD STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO ST. CHARLES.

REMOVAL.
H. HIGBY & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
From No. 22 WOOD ST., to the spacious Warehouse
No. 189 LIBERTY STREET,
A few doors above Sixth street, (late St. Clair street), where they will be pleased to show their old friends and the public the elegant Stock of NEW GOODS just now opening.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors.

Jas. W. Arrott,
GENERAL
Insurance Agent,
No. 167 Wood Street,
Near Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS
Fire Insurance Companies,
ARE REPRESENTED AT THIS AGENCY.

	CASH ASSETS OVER
Continental -	$2,000,000
Lorillard - -	1,500,000
Niagara - - -	1,350,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	800,000
NorthAmerican	750,000
Washington -	750,000
Commonwealth	400,000
Astor - - -	400,000
Farmers - -	750,000

Insurance effected to any extent in other Reliable Companies without expense to the Insured, and at the Lowest Current Rates.
APPLY TO OR ADDRESS
J. W. ARROTT,
167 WOOD ST.

NOTICE.
DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
BOLLMAN & CARL, 63 South Gay St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Depot in Pittsburgh, Pa., with WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

FISH, FISH, FISH.
Potomac Shad, in half barrels;
Potomac Herring, in barrels;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;
White Fish; Lake Herring;
For sale low to the trade by
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

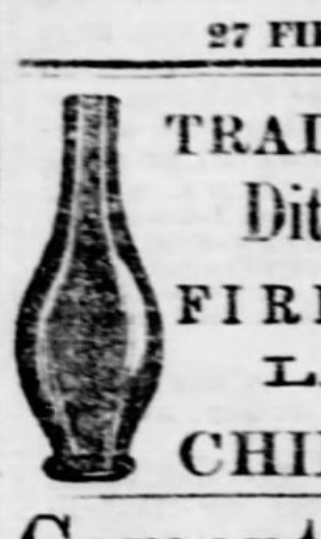
DENTISTRY.
DRS. R. VANDEVORT & FLOWER, have removed their Office to No. 132 Smithfield street, where they will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at as reasonable rates as can be obtained elsewhere.
Special attention paid to Filling Teeth.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Foulard Silks,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Silk Warp Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
French Poplins,
Lisle Poplins,
Epangline Poplins,
Wash Poplins,
Chenie Mohairs,
Plaid Mohairs,
Striped Mohairs,
Marl Mohair,
Melange Mohair,
Imperial Mohair,
Black Hernani,
White Hernani,
White Crape Maretz,
White Barege,
White Alpacca,
Silk Grenadine,
Iron Frame Grenadine,
English Bareges,
French Percales,
French Ginghams,
Scotch Ginghams,
Lisle Ginghams,
French Lawn,
Jaconet Lawn,
Scotch Lawn,
Pink Lawn,
Buff Lawn,
Blue Lawn,
White Pique,
Pink Pique,
Corded Pique,
Figured Pique.

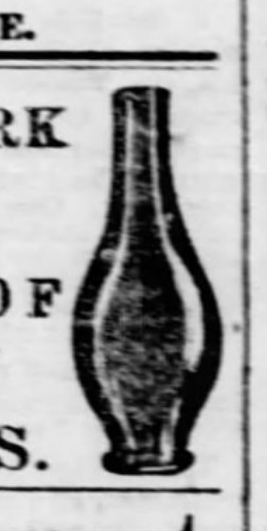
T. F. Phillips,
87 Market Street

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
FOR SALE AT
Reduced Prices
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
Sun and Rain Umbrellas,
Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT SHAPE BEMIS COLLARS,
LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"
"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.
"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.
Dealers supplied with all the above at Manufacturers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.



TRADE MARK
Dithridge's
FIRE-PROOF
LAMP
CHIMNEYS.



Cement, Cement.
HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,
AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.
This Cement is warranted superior to any manufactured in this State, and for Hydraulic purposes equal to any [illegible] Contractors and others [illegible] prices lower than any other [illegible] We have also on hand and for sale finely ground FIRE CLAY. [illegible] equal to any demand.
BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents,
364, 366, 368 and 370 Penn street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROWN'S GINGER,
Drake's Plantation,
Lyons' Insect Powder,
Hagan's Balm, Lange's Plugs,
Magnolia Water,
Laird's Bloom of Youth,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood street and Second avenue.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of WALTER R. BATEMAN, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them to MARY BATEMAN, Administratrix, Butler street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1869.

MAPLE SUGAR.
10 barrels on consignment [illegible]
WATT, LANG & CO'S,
172 and 174 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.
THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
And continuing Every Evening during the week. Grand Family Matinee on Saturday Afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
THE GREAT INCOMPARABLE
Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels,
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
26 Performers Complete in every department.
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Offenbach's Grand Opera,
LA BELLE HELLENE.
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
THE GREAT BARBER RED OPERA.
With an entire change of Programme.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 to 3 each day, without extra charge, at the Box Office.

BURNELL'S
Museum and Parlor Menagerie.
The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
The Commencement Exercises
OF THE BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, will take place in St. Peters' church, Grant street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. JOHN SCARBOROUGH will deliver an address. The friends of the Institute are invited to attend.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY, 63 Diamond Alley. Merchants and others wishing large or small Show Bills Posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES, 1869.

In accordance with Section 6th, page 298 of City Digest, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that the Assessments for 1869, of

City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School and Ward School Taxes and City Water Rents have been returned to me for collection.

The above Taxes are subject to a DEDUCTION of FIVE PER CENTUM if paid on or before the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, and TWO PER CENTUM if paid between the 1st DAY OF AUGUST and the 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

No deduction will be allowed on taxes paid between September 15th and October 1st.

An addition of FIVE PER CENTUM will be made to all taxes unpaid OCTOBER 1st, and an additional FIVE PER CENTUM will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on NOVEMBER 1st.

State Mercantile Licenses.

The State Mercantile Appraiser has returned to me for collection the Appraisement for 1869.

State Mercantile Licenses must be paid on or before July 1st, 1869.

All Licenses remaining unpaid at that date will be placed in the hands of Aldermen for collection.

A. J. COCHRAN,
CITY TREASURER, FOURTH AVENUE.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1869.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV.
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.
"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR MARKET.
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY
STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

FLOUR DEALERS.
Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.
Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY, just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are WHITER AND PURER than any others on the market. Our Brands are
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.
ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.
MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Wholesale Flour Merchant,
CHEESE AND REFINED OILS.
The Celebrated Patent White River Flour, Patented July 15, 1867.
I Receive and Control the following Brands: WHITE RIVER, JENKINS' LILLY MILLS, CROSSEY'S XXXX, REGULATOR, BELLE OF MINNESOTA, FORD'S XXXX.
CHECKERED FRONT,
Nos. 273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Price Currents with Brands and Prices, sent to Dealers.

Lippincott & Bakewell,

CROSBY
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL'S PATENT GROUND GANG SAWS.
PATENT

Sole Owners and Manufacturers of
CROSBY'S PATENT
Saw Buckle & Strainer
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CROSBY PATENT SAW BUCKLE, WITH LIPPINCOTT'S IMPROVEMENT AND THIN SAWS will Save, in every Saw Mill which cuts nine millions per gang or gangs, not less than
$10,000 per Annum.
We refer to SHAW, BLANCHARD & CO., Lock Haven, Pa., who have used our improvement several years.
Rights and Buckles
FOR SALE BY
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
BOSTON, MASS.
D. H. Jerome & Co.,
SAGINAW, MICH.
Henry C. Lippincott,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Patented 1859—Re-issued May 25, 1869.
BEWARE OF
INFRINGEMENTS.
Parties using this Buckle made by other manufacturers, are and will be held liable for damages.

Sheep's Wool Sponge,
TURKEY BATH SPONGE,
FLESH GLOVES,
TURKISH TOWELS,
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS,
HAIR OILS,
POMADES, COMBS,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
FOR SALE BY
W. J. SNODGRASS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Ellershausen
PROCESS.
The Trustees are now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of the
ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all manufacturers of Iron.
Parties wishing to use it can obtain License by applying to
JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees.
Office, 96½ Fourth avenue.
Parties interested are invited to visit the Shoenberger Works, where the process is now in successful operation.

A NEW SENSATION.
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS.

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1869.

There was some closeness in the working of the local money market to-day. Our banks have, as a general thing, discounted close up to their line, and some have had to halt for fear of encroaching on their reserve. No protracted pinch, however, is anticipated, and likely next week we will have a very easy condition of affairs in our loan market.

In New York the *Evening Post* of yesterday remarks that the demonstration on the money market by the operators for a decline in prices at the Stock Exchange, which began yesterday afternoon, has been continued during the morning, and borrowers on call have paid as high as one-quarter of one per cent. per day in addition to the legal rate, equivalent to *ninety-eight and a quarter per cent. per annum*. Loans have been made as low as seven per cent. currency, but these have been exceptional, the larger number of transactions having ranged from gold interest to one-eighth of one per cent. per day added to the legal rate. This sudden and sharp advance in rates is clearly due to speculative manipulations, and it is only to be regretted that the market is in a condition which renders the success of such movements possible. Dealings in commercial paper are suspended, and rates are nominal.

The Government bond market is barely steady, at a decline of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. on yesterday's sales. The stringency in the money market prevents any speculative movement in bonds, and the fact that there is not a greater decline in prices is because the amount of bonds now held in Wall street on speculative account is small. State bonds are lower on the entire list, with dealings well distributed. The most marked decline is in the Tennessees, which droop under the depressing advices in regard to the financial and political troubles in that State.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120½	120¾	120⅝
1862 5-20's	121	121½	121½
1864 5-20's	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1865 5-20's, old	117¾	117¼	117¼
1865 5-20's, new	119½	119½	119⅝
1867 5-20's	119½	119⅝	119⅝
1868	119½	119⅜	119⅜
10-40's	107¾	107⅞	107⅞
Gold	137⅜	137	137⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 29.	June 30.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	137⅜	137¼	...	⅛
U. S. bonds, 1881	121⅛	120¾	...	⅜
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	121⅛	121¼	...	⅞
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	117	116⅞	...	⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	117⅜	117¼	...	⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '65	119⅝	119⅜	...	¼
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '67	119⅝	119⅝	...	¼
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '68	119⅝	119¼	...	⅜
U. S. 10-40's	108⅛	107⅞	...	¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 30, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 20 A M	12 10	1 35 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	195	195	195¾	195¾	196½
Hudson River	.....	164	.....	164¾	.....
Harlem	.....	143	.....	143	.....
Reading	97¾	98½	98	98⅛	98⅛
Michigan Central	.....	128	.....	128	.....
Michigan Southern	106¾	107½	108½	108¾	110⅝
Illinois Central	.....	142	.....	142	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	.....	110½	100¼	100½	102¾
Fort Wayne	.....	155	155	155½	156
Chicago and Northwestern	80¾	81½	81½	81⅞	82½
Do preferred	94½	95½	95½	95⅞	96¾
Rock Island	117⅝	117¾	117½	118	118⅝
Toledo and Wabash	.....	71	.....	72	.....
Toledo and Wabash, pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Alton	.....	157	.....	160	.....
St. Paul	.....	75	.....	75½	75½
St. Paul, preferred	.....	85½	.....	86	86⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	.....	32½	.....	33¼	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	87½	.....	88⅛	.....
Western Union Telegraph	.....	38⅞	.....	38⅞	38...
Adams Express	.....	62½	.....	62	62
Merchants Union Express	.....	.....	.....	16	16
American M. U. Express	.....	42½	.....	42½	42¼
Wells, Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	32	32
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	72½	72½
Gold	137	137	137	137⅜	137¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	195⅜	196¾	1	...
Hudson River	165	164¾	...	¼
Harlem	145	143	...	2
Reading	97⅝	98⅜	¾	...
Mich. Central	128	128	...	...
Mich Southern	106¾	110⅜	3⅝	...
Illinois Central	142	142	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	99	102¾	3¾	...
Fort Wayne	155½	156	½	...
Chicago and North	80⅝	82¼	1⅝	...
do preferred	95¼	96¼	1	...
Cleve and Toledo	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	117⅝	118⅝	1	...
Tol. and Wabash	72	72	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	159	160	1	...
St. Paul	75	75½	½	...
do preferred	85¼	86⅝	1⅜	...
Ohio and Miss	32¾	33¼	½	...
Pacific Mail	87⅞	88⅜	½	...
Western U. Tel	38⅝	38⅜	...	¼
Adams Express	62¾	62	...	¾
Merch U. Ex	16	16	...	...
American M. U. Ex	43	42¼	...	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	32	32	...	...
United States Ex	73	72½	...	½
Gold	137⅜	137¼	...	⅛

—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, under the resolution of the stockholders and bondholders adopted at their meeting on the 24th ult., have decided to issue a seven per cent. guaranteed stock, the dividends on which will be payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year. These dividends will be free of the United States income tax, and special precautions have been made in the lease that they shall ever hereafter be free from deductions for any tax which may be levied by the Federal Government or either of the States through which the railway runs, and which may be collected through the corporation owning the road or the corporation leasing it, or by vesture of jurisdiction over the property or any part thereof. The great value of these provisions is apparent. As the tax laws now stand the dividends will be free of all taxes to accrue; these taxes are to be paid by the lessee, and the possible changes of the future in the tax systems of our Federal and State governments are carefully provided for. We understand that the Company are preparing certificates, and when ready for exchange due notice will be given.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1869.

Trade to-day ruled dull, there seeming but little life in the markets. Prices were without material change from those reported for some time past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Demand light. Prime to choice sell in a retail way at $6 50@8 ₱ bbl. Inferior articles of new apples are in the market at prices ranging from $3@5 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 75c@$1 ₱ gal for prime to extra.

BEANS—Dull at $1 75@2 50 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but generally in poor order. There is a good demand for prime fresh yellow at 21@25c ₱ lb for both roll and packed. Store packed in kegs 20@23c ₱ lb. Inferior to common 12@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Choice eggs command 19@20c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Supply fair. We quote common Ohio at at 15@16c; Factory at 17@18c, and Goshen at 18@20c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE SUGAR—Market well supplied at 14@15c for bright.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 14¼@14¾c; rib sides 17¼@17½c; clear sides 18¼c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 21c; plain hams 17¾@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 21c. Lard in tierces 20c; lard half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 21@21½c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 25.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices were reduced to-day 10c ₱ hundred and we quote wholesale for bran 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40@45c. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for well known brands of flour, and a good feeling in the market. The market, however, is overstocked with low graded flour, which makes prices nominal. From store we quote nominally good in barrels at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market continues dull. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 30. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 64@65c per bushel, and from store at 67@68c per bushel. In depot and on wharf ear corn is quoted at 72@74c, and from store at 75@78c. Prime yellow shelled corn from store sells at 80@82c per bushel. Choice buckwheat seed commands $2 50 per bushel from store. Rye sells at 1 15 per bushel. Barley is dull and nominally $1 50 per bushel for choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 85c@$1; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

The market since our last report has been dull, and little doing in this department beyond some orders to supply immediate wants. Prices are firm in all articles, and an advance has taken place in some things. No. 1 mackerel are scarce, and we quote considerable advance from the price two weeks ago. Nos. 1 and 2 are unchanged. Sugars, syrups, rice and spices are without change. We quote as follows for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio fancy, 26½c; choice, 25½c; prime, 24½c; fair, 22½c; good, 19@21c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 60 for good choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips 95c; Lovering's, $1 00; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 83c for choice; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13¼c; prime, 14¼c; Porto Rico, good, 13¾c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 13c; prime, 14c; choice, 14½c. Demerara, 15c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16¼c; A, 15½c; B, 15¼c; Ex C, 15c; C Yellow, 14@14¼c.

SUGAR HOUSE—10¼@11½c.

RICE—Carolina 9¾@10c.

VINEGAR.—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $30; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $26 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $20 00; No. 3 large, $14 00; No. 3 large, half bbls, $7 25; No. 3 medium, $12 50. Codfish, large, 8c ₱ lb. White Fish, $8 50; Lake Herring, $3 37½@3 50.

SODA—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½c; Sal, 3½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles ₱ lb 16c. Babbitt's soap, 12c; Crumpton's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior 8c; Woman's Friend, 10c; Magic Wax, 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c; River Side $4 50 ₱ box.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $8 25.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag $3 25.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 7c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

Yesterday was delivery day, and but few transactions were made in the open market, and refined is entirely nominal in price. Crude is quiet and at the close there were evidences of a decline in prices. The few sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls July	14⅝c
1,000 bbls July	14½c
1,000 bbls, S. O. last four months of this year	14c
1,000 bbls first water, in bulk	14⅜c

REFINED OIL—This being delivery day there was nothing done, and prices are nominal. The high rates of crude will not permit, at Eastern prices for refined, the refining of oil to any extent.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 30, 10 A. M.—At last night's closing crude was dull and nominally 16c. Refined weak at 32c, with small sales.

NEW YORK, June 30, 11:55 A. M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1:25 A. M.—Market easier at 16⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 11 A. M.—Market quiet; prices nominal. P. L. S. to W. 39c; S. W. 30½c bid, 31½c asked. Crude 16½c.

OIL CITY, June 30, 11:15 A. M.—$5 90 freely offered; holders firm at $6 00. Creek $5 50 offered; no transactions as yet reported.

TITUSVILLE, 2 M., June 30.—Market quiet and firm, with small sales on the lower creek at $5 50, and few buyers at that price. At Titusville there is some demand at $5 15@5 25 for small or round lots.

ROUSEVILLE, June 30, 4 P. M.—Market very steady and firm until late reports; sales of 24 cars at $5 50@5 55.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher Bro	960	F Sellers	50
B W Morgan	480	Waring & King	520
Livingston Bro	73	R T Leach	50
Howarth & D	10		
Total			2,140

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

McKenna & Rogers, 50 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 550 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 250 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 200 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 379 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L S & Co, 200 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 350 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia

Citizens Oil Company, 204 bbls ref to Tack Bros. Philadelphia.

A W Bell & Co., 165 bbls tar to Masher, Cloust & Co, Philadelphia

Total shipments Tar	165 bbls
Total Shipments Refined	2,133 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869.

CATTLE—The run of cattle up to this morning has been light. But few sales were made on Monday and Tuesday. This morning the market opened quite brisk, with only a light supply on the market, and prices are firmer, with considerable sales made up to noon, aggregating to that time fully 400 head. We note sales to-day of 24 head, weighing 19,925 lbs at $4 75 ₱ hundred; 32 head, weight 40,550, at $7 62; 67 head, weight 71,275 at $6 75, and 37 head, weight 40,850 lbs, at $7 00 ₱ hundred.

HOGS—The run is fair, with no particular change in prices. Choice to extra Philadelphia hogs are selling at $10@10 12, and Yorkers at $8 50@9 00 ₱ hundred.

SHEEP—The market is reported "bad," and prices nominal. The best range at from 4½@5c ₱ lb, and common and inferior grades at nominal rates.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Tanners' Stuffing & Finishing Oil, Harness Oil. Head-Light Oil, Benzole, Gasoline, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fire Works!
Fire Works!

City Headquarters.

We have now in store the Largest and Most Complete Stock of FIRE WORKS in the city, embracing a full assortment of

Long and Short Stick Rockets,
Roman Candles, Bengolas,
Mines, Bombs Wheels,
Triangles, Rosettes,
Floral Shells, &c., &c.

Together with a full variety of SMALL WORKS. Also, a fine selection of EXHIBITION PIECES, for Public and Private Displays.

Liberal Discount Allowed the Trade.

Reymer & Bros.,

NOS. 126 AND 128

WOOD STREET.

PLUMBERS, &C.

ED. BOURNE & BRO.,

45 Market Street,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BOURNES' PATENT LOW-PRESSURE SELF-REGULATING

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

Also, SOLE AGENTS FOR J. W. KERR'S PATENT GASOLIER, for Lighting and Ventilating Public Buildings. TThs

---

CRAIG BROTHERS,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,

AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS, PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,

152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD

Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.

The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us. MTH

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137¼.

NEW YORK, June 30—P. M.

MONEY.

Money dull: during bank hours it was very active at 7 ₱ cent. and commissions of ⅛@½ ₱ cent.; subsequently the price dropped to the legal rate, on a report that the District Attorney intends to undertake prosecutions for violations of the usury laws. The Treasury coin disbursements, commencing to-morrow, should bring relief. It has leaked out that about five million greenbacks are locked up by parties manipulating the money market to affect prices generally.

STERLING

Dull at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Firm; opened at 137⅜, and closed at 137¼. Clearances $82,000,000. Exports $53,500.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened weak, but closed strong and higher. Coupons '81, 120⅞@121; do '62, 121⅛@121¼; do '64, 117@117⅛; do '65, 117¾@118; do new, 119⅜@119½; do '67, 119⅜@119½; do '68, 119⅜@119½; 10 40s, 107⅞@108 Pacifics 105½@106.

STATE BONDS

Lower except Tennessees. Missouris 90¼; old Tennessees 61; new 57½; new Virginias 61½; North Carolinas 52¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was active and buoyant with a general advance. The features have been New York Central, Pacific Mail and Northwestern. This sharp upward turn in prices gave rise to an impression that some of the bears had been buying stocks. One of the largest short sellers is understood to have notified buyers of his purpose to deliver his stocks to-morrow. The market closed firm but unsettled. The Reading Railroad Company has declared a stock dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

BIDDING RATES AT 5:30.

Canton, 61½; Cumberland, 33; Western Union Telegraph, 38½; Quicksilver, 16½; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 89¼; Adams Express 62½; Wells and Fargo, 32; American, 42½; United States, 72½; Merchant's Union, 15; New York Central, 193⅝; Harlem, 143; Hudson, 165; Reading, 98½; Erie, 29½; do preferred, 55½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 109½; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburgh, 101⅞; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 96; Rock Island, 118⅜; St. Paul, 76¼; do preferred 86¾; Wabash, 72; Fort Wayne, 155⅞; Terre Haute, 35; do preferred, 59⅛; Chicago and Alton, 160; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¼.

MINING SHARES

Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 15; Hecla, 85; Hancock, 3; Minnesota, 1½.

Exports for the week $3,634,936.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par to ⅛ premium selling, and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 00@6 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and easier; sales at $1 21@1 22; No. 2 fairly active and steady; sales at $1 19½@1 20; closing at $1 20; this afternoon No. 2 firm at $1 19¾ bid and $1 20 asked.

CORN—Less active and easier; No. 1 dull at 68c cash and seller July; No. 2 67@68½c cash, 67⅜@68½c seller July, 69c seller last half of July, and 70@70½c buyer July; rejected 58@61c; no grade 52c on track; this afternoon No. 2 firm at 67⅞@68c seller July.

OATS—Steady; sales at 61@61½c seller July, and 62@62½c seller first half of July, and at 63⅛@64c cash for No 2, closing dull at 63⅛@63⅜c cash.

RYE—Dull and 1c lower; sales of No 1 at $1 05.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 45@1 50.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 93c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 95c@$1. Sugar 13½@14¼c for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Dull and almost nominal. Mess pork $33 12½. Lard 19@19½c. Dry salted shoulders 12¼@12½c.

CATTLE—Active and 10@15c higher, at $4 75@6 for butchers' stock; $6 25@6 62½ for fair to medium, and $6 80@7 50 for good to choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Dull, neglected and nominal at $8 40@8 70 for good; $9 20@9 40 for extra.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton firm; sales 3,900 bales at 34½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,007 bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; sales 6,100 bbls at $4 75@5 50 for superfine State and Western; $6@6 50 for white wheat extra; $6 10@7 for round hoop Ohio; $6 75@7 50 for extra St. Louis; $8@11 for good to choice do. Rye flour dull at $4 10@6 25. Corn meal quiet and steady. Whisky—sales 200 bbls Western at 99@99½c free. Receipts of wheat 233,802 bush; firm, with a better export demand under the decline in freights; sales 227,000 bush at $1 41½@1 43 for No. 2 spring; $1 47½@1 48 for No. 1 do; $1 40 for inferior No. 2 do; $1 50 for winter red Indiana; $1 44 for common Southern Illinois; $1 72@1 72½ for white California. Rye quiet and firm. Receipts of corn 130,111 bush; dull and 1@2c lower; sales 47,000 bush at 67@86c for new mixed western via canal; $3@86c for do via railroad, closing 1c under the highest quotations. Receipts oats 40,074 bush; oats quiet; sales 28,000 bush at 74c for western in store; 75c for do afloat. Wool quiet and firm; sales 150,000 lbs at 48@52c for domestic fleece; 30@35c for unwashed; 97½@$1 for round; 44@49c for pulled; 60c for tubbed. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11¾@11⅞c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum steady at 17c for crude and 32c for refined. Hops quiet at 8@15c. Leather less active and unchanged. Coal—domestic firmer at $7@8 ₱ ton by cargo. Linseed oil dull. Spirits turpentine quiet at 41½@42½c. Sheathing copper steady at 33c; ingot quiet and firm at 21½@22c for Lake Superior. Pig iron steady at $39@44 for Scotch, and $36@42 for American. Bar dull at $85@90 for refined. Sheet quiet at 11⅛@13¼c, gold, for Russia. Nails dull. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 850 barrels at $32 12@32 25 for new mess, closing at $32 12 cash; $4 75 for old do $28@27 for prime; $25@26 for prime mess. Beef steady. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats dull; sales 160 pkgs at 14@14½c for shoulders and 16⅛@18½c for hams. Middles firm and quiet; sales 300 boxes ice-cured at 16⅜@17c. Lard dull and heavy; sales 425 tcs at 16¾@19¼c for steam, and 19½@20c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tcs steam, seller July, at 19¼c. Butter dull at 16@32c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 15@17c. Freights to Liverpool 1d lower for grain; shipments 52,000 bush wheat at 8d per steamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat steady at $1 42@1 42½ for No. 2, and $1 47@1 47½ for No. 1 spring. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats steady at 74@74½c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy at 80@83c for sound canal and railroad mixed western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef steady and in moderate demand. Cut meats dull and heavy. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Lard dull at 19⅛@19½c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 21½@22½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Receipts of fresh cattle to-day 1,673, with 240 held from Monday. There is a firmer tone to the market but no advance. All are selling, mostly at 15@16c. The quality averages pretty good. Some fat Kentucky droves are on sale, one of 900 lbs grades, bring 16c, and others of 840 lbs which weighed 1,500 lbs at home in fact, sold at 15@16c; a drove of 800 lbs Illinois cattle average $117 40 each, with two cars Ohio grades of 800 lbs at 15½@16c. The market does not close very firm.

The sheep pens are still full of old stock, besides 3,600 fresh which came in to-day. Fat lots sell, while thin sheep can scarcely be given away. Two cars Ohio sold at $2 00 each; one car 77 lbs 4½c; one car 80 lbs 5¼c; some fat 85 lb sheep 6c; a car very fine Indiana 91 lbs 6¾c; two cars 97 lbs 6c; a lot of York State lambs 51 lbs 8½c; some of 60 lbs 10c; 100 Pennsylvania 50 lbs 9½c, and some extra State lambs 65 lbs 10c.

Hogs steady and unchanged, with 52 cars to-day.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour unchanged, family $5 75@6 00. Wheat dull; No 2 $1 20; No 1 $1 25. Corn very scarce; hardly any offered; ear held at 70@71c. Oats rather firmer at 65@68c. Rye in fair demand at $1 05. Cotton firmer; middling held at 33c. Tobacco in good demand; sales 203 hhds at $6 00@10 25. Whisky dull at 92@93c; sales light. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess pork held at $32 75. Bacon held at 14, 17⅜@18c, with a light order demand at ¾@½c less. Lard nominally 19½c. Sugar cured hams 20@20½c; market firm because of a light stock. Sugar firm and good demand; sales 290 hhds at 12½@15c for raw; refined firm at full rates. Coffee firm. No change in oil. Gold 137⅜ buying. Money market rather easier.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Tobacco more active; planters' lugs $6 00@7 75; common leaf $8@9, common black wrapper $10@15; bright do $25@60. Cotton—nothing doing. Hemp dull and inactive. Flour steady for supers and low extras; higher grades quiet; super $4 75@5 60; extra $5 12@5 25; XX $5 50@5 75; XXX $7 00@7 75. Wheat firm and a trifle higher on spring; buyers and sellers are apart and only small business done. Corn—sound lots in demand and a shade higher; sales white in bulk at 80@81c; prime do in sacks 90c. Oats slow at 63c in bulk and 69@70c in sacks. Rye dull and lower at $1 00@1 05. Pork quiet; jobbing lots heavy mess sold at $33 50. Bacon quiet; city shoulders 14c; country clear sides 17½c; city do 18¼c. Lard nominal at 19@19½c for choice steam and kettle. Whisky dull at 91c. Groceries more active. Louisiana sugar 12@12½c; common to fair 13@13¼c; fair to prime 14¼@14½c. Choice roasting to choice and strictly choice Rio coffee ranges at 19 to 25@26c. Cattle—fair business at 3¼@6½c. Hogs active at 7½@9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The dry goods market is very quiet. Prices for cotton goods are, nevertheless, buoyant, in sympathy with the raw material. Pepperell 8-4 brown sheetings are up from 50 to 52½c; Pequot 10-4 bleached risen from 65 to 67½c; Naumkeag and Kearsarge cottons up to 18c. Canton flannels are tending upward. Woolens, except heavy Chinchillas and Beavers, are not selling very freely, and prices remain depressed enough, but with good crop prospects, the trade anticipate a good fall trade nevertheless.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Flour dull but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, inactive and nominal at $1 35 for No. 1 red; $1 25 for No. 2 do, as asking rates. Corn dull and unsettled; holders were asking 75c for No. 1 mixed, 74c offered; No 2 held at 72@73c. Oats quiet and nominal at 65@66c as prices demanded for No. 1, but no sales transpired. Rye—not much demand except in a small way, and nominal. Barley—no inquiry. Petroleum dull and inactive, buyers and sellers not able to come together; nothing of importance being done; crude and refined nominally unchanged; crude held at $6 50; refined 29@29½c in a small way for local and western trade.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 30.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber $1 37½ spot, $1 37½ seller July; No. 1 red $1 32; No. 2 do $1 25½. Corn unchanged; No. 1 73c; No. 2 70@71c; rejected 68c. Oats a shade lower at 64½c for No. 1 Michigan. Rye quiet at $1 00 for No. 1. Barley nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Heavy bagging 22c. Flour—superfine $4 25. Grain firm. Wheat—red $1 15; white $1 25. Corn—bulk 66c. Oats—bulk 70c. Rye $1 25. Leaf tobacco firm; sales of 250 hhds at $4 50@35 25. Provisions weak. Mess pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib 18c; clear sides 18¾c; hams, sugar cured, 19½c. Lard—tierce 19½c. Highwines weak at 92c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour dull and declined 25c; western superfine $5@5 25. Wheat dull; choice new red $1 75. Corn weak; white $3@95c; yellow 88@90c. Oats firm. Mess pork quiet. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18c; shoulders 15c; hams 22c. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky firm, in good demand and scarce.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour in less demand. Wheat drooping; red $1 38@1 49. Rye advanced to $1 33. Corn dull; mixed western 86@88c. Oats 75@77c for western. Provisions active and less firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 22@22½c; refined 31½@31¾c. Whisky 94c@$1 05.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 30, 1869.

River rising slowly, with eight feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 74° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 30, 1869.

River falling, with six feet and four inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 74° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 30, 1869.

River on a stand, with about eight feet water. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 77° at 6 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 30, 1869.

River rising, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 75° at 5 P. M. W.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 30, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No. 4 at three P. M. Passed up: Mountain Belle at nine A. M.; R. R. Hudson at four P. M., and Telegraph at five P. M. River rising. Weather warm; it rained hard all day and is still raining. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Flanegan	Geneva.
Kenton	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Petrolia	Nipp	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet six inches and rising.

ALLEGHENY—Ten feet three inches, and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet six inches and rising. The weather during the day was changeable. At times we had heavy rains. The coal men were busily engaged in forwarding another small fleet to the lower markets. Business on the landing was not very active, freights for the lower ports being scarce.

The Third June Run of Coal.

The present swell in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers has produced sufficient water to enable our coal dealers to forward another small run of coal. The previous run left here on Thursday, the 24th of June, less than one week ago. That run amounted to 2,658,000 bushels of coal and 14,500 bushels of coke. Besides the boats mentioned below, we have several more at the landing that will probably get out on this water. A day or two will settle the question:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Boats, Barges, &c.	Bushels.
Clipper	7	70,000
Whale	7	70,000
Leopard	7	70,000
Coal Valley	7	70,000
Reindeer	9	90,000
	35	370,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Hyena	2	2	60,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Towboats.	Boats.	Barges.	F. Boats.	Bush.
Dick Fulton No. 3	7	2	2	175,000
Ajax	6	1	2	145,000
	13	3	4	320,000
Total run				750,000

THE steamer Andrew Ackley arrived at Fort Benton on the 27th.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain Jesse Dean, passed Cairo on Sunday *en route* for St. Louis.

THE steamer Great Republic, Captain Vanhook, passed Cairo on Sunday—destination New Orleans.

THE steamer R. C. Gray arrived at Cincinnati on Monday, and after procuring pilots proceeded on her way to St. Louis.

THE Tom Farrow and barges, Captain Mathews, passed Cincinnati on Monday on her way to St. Louis.

TOWBOAT SOLD.—Captain John Noss sold the towboat Hawkeye to Gardiner & Dodds, of Cincinnati, for $3,500.

THE punctual packet Allena May, Captain Flanegan, leaves at five P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE United States Mail packets on the slackwater leave for Brownsville and Geneva daily, at eight A. M. and five P. M.

THE punctual packet Kenton, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will be here to leave on her regular day, Friday, at 4 P. M.

THE favorite packet Wawanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves this day for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THE principal portion of the coal fleet left yesterday. The balance will leave to-day. The present rise will enable the boats that grounded in the previous run to get off.

A SENSIBLE CAPTAIN.—Captain Sheble has left St. Louis for Pittsburgh, to contract for the building of a crack sidewheel steamer for the St. Louis and Peoria trade.

THE fine passenger steamer Petrolia, Capt. J. B. Nipp, takes her departure this day for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. Persons going that way will receive the best of attention on this packet.

THE punctual packet Argosy, Capt. George D. Moore, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. The Argosy is a regular packet, and goes through on time. Passengers and shippers will bear her in mind.

THE Louisville *Times* says that city will soon become the owner of a steamboat. Wharfage is eating the Pine Bluff up. She is still in the hands of the Marshal, and sticks to the foot of Sixth street, where she has rested peacefully since December 11, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The punctual packet Argosy, Capt. G. D. Moore, takes her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. The clerks are Messrs. Bunting and Moore. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE *River Times* is the title of a very elegant twenty-four column paper just started at St. Louis by J. H. Carter, a boatman of twenty-two years experience. It is devoted exclusively to river interests, and is certainly deserving of success.

FREIGHTS REDUCED.—The river has raised from 18 inches to 2 feet in the past 24 hours at Dubuque. Freights by the Northern Line have been put down from 24 to 18 cents between there and St. Louis. Dubuque up and Milwaukee down yesterday. Boats to-day—St. Paul up and Minneapolis down.

THE fine passenger steamer New State, Capt. C. Muhleman, takes her departure this day at 11 A. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. We take pleasure in saying a good word for the boat and officers.

PILOT RESTORED.—Supervising Inspector J. S. Devinny, on Saturday restored the license of Captain Jacob Reemelin, pilot of the United States at the time of the mailboat disaster. N. B. Jenkins, pilot of the America, appealed from the decision of the Local Board at Cincinnati, revoking his license, to the Board at Louisville.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Capt. Richard Sinnott left for Pittsburgh by rail." Well, suppose he did; it's a matter of no consequence whether he comes or stays away. We don't feel very partial to persons who, during the war, delighted in terming all Pittsburghers "black abolitionists." We rather guess that term is not so objectionable—just now.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The fine steamer Wawanita, Capt. C. A. Dravo, takes her departure for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. This boat is a large favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Captain C. A. Dravo is one of the most accomplished officers that comes to this port. He will be ably assisted by Mr. George L. Reppert, an experienced and gentlemanly officer. Don't forget the Wawanita.

THE attention of Odd Fellows and others is called to the advertisement in our river column in regard to the laying of the corner stone of the new building at Monongahela City. The first-class packet Franklin, Capt. G. W. Clarke, has been engaged for the occasion. There will be a good time and no mistake. Let all that can attend do so. Excursion tickets will be issued to Monongahela City and points between.

GOOD FOR THE MOUNTAIN BELLE.—This fine little packet, built at this port, is doing well. She made the run from Ashland to Cincinnati, 147 miles, between daylight and 5 P. M., making all the way landings and discharging seventy-five barrels salt at Higginsport and Foster's. On her recent upward trip, she made the run from Cincinnati to Gallopolis, two hundred miles, inside of twenty-seven hours, making all way landings.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the Ohio river, giving the names of the landings and distances from place to place, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, has been printed in a neat and convenient form for reference, and can be had at the counting room of the COMMERCIAL—price ten cents. As this is the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and others.

WANTED, A PROPELLER.—A St. Louis dispatch says that Capt. Wm. W. Ater, for himself and associates, will leave there next week for Louisville, to contract, if possible, for the building of a propeller, which is to be a huge barge, with cargo box surmounted with a texas, pilot house and chimney. The vessel is to be 280 feet long, with 50 feet beam and no guards, and to draw three feet astern and hardly anything at the bow. Her capacity will be about 2,500 tons. The hold will be divided into several water tight compartments. She is designed for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade as a grain vessel.

DRAWING IT VERY MILD.—The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following: The acquittal of Capt. Donaldson, at St. Louis, gives great satisfaction here. There are still some persons, however, who believe that the bullet which killed Anderson was discharged from a pistol in Capt. Donaldson's hands, but even they maintain that so kind-hearted a gentleman as he could never have discharged it purposely, and, therefore, the verdict of acquittal was just, and that he is indeed innocent of murder.

NOT DOING THE FAIR THING.—A few weeks since the steamer Alaska, Capt. Oakes, came to Pittsburgh to load for New Orleans. She arrived on Sunday and by Wednesday had received all the freight she could carry, and although there was a new boat in port—the Australia, built here—the Alaska was allowed to load first. There was no cutting down freights. Capt. Oakes expressed himself as being treated very handsomely, and requested a notice to that effect; also, he published a similar notice in the Cincinnati papers. This was all right. We did the fair thing by Captain Oakes, and naturally expected that he would do the same should an opportunity offer. But such was not the case. A few days since the Leonidas—a Pittsburgh boat, commanded by Captain R. Greenlee—was loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans at fair prices. The Alaska, Captain Oakes, arrived in port, and in order to show how much he appreciated the good treatment he had received in Pittsburgh, he immediately put down freights to starvation prices in order to ruin the trip of a Pittsburgh boat. If Captain Oakes thinks there is no hereafter he can go ahead; but at the same time it would be well for the Captain to bear in mind that the rule he has adopted works both ways, and that the end is not yet.

Arrival of Mountain Boats.

[From the Montana Herald.]

The following is a list of steamboat arrivals at Benton to date:

	Arrived.	Left.
1—Deer Lodge	May 19	May 21
2—Importer	May 27	May 31
3—Nile	May 27	May 30
4—Ida Reese No. 2	May 30	June 3
5—Cora	May 31	June 7
6—Barker	June 1	...
7—Alabama	June 3	June 15
8—Silver Bow	June 4	June 13
9—Peninah	June 8	double.
10—Andrew Ackley	June 8	double.
11—Only Chance	June 8	double.
12—Big Horn	June 8	double.
13—Viola Belle	June 10	June 16
14—Sallie	June 10	double.
15—Mountaineer	June 11	June 14
16—Huntsville	June 11	double.
17—H. M. Shreve	June 12	June 15
18—Utah	June 15	double
19—Lacon	June 16	double
20—Silver Lake	June 13	double

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

NOTE.—The following is only the freight received and remaining on the platform of this station up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon:]

W J Hammond, 1 car scrap iron; Dilworth, P & co, 1 do do; J Taggart & Son, 1 do bark; Aiken & co, 1 do do; J Graham & co, 50 bbls molasses; Anderson & W, 9 casks crucibles; Arbuckles & co, 40 bbls sugar, 19 hf do fish; S Ewart & co, 29 qr do do; Haworth & D, 65 bbls sugar; Head & Metzgar, 61 bags coffee, 14 bbls sugar; Little & Baird, 10 bags rice, 2 bxs m tobacco; Voigt, M & co, 57 bbls potatoes, 25 do cabbage, 7 do beans; Rinehart & S, 68 bags coffee, 30 bxs ess do; American Steel co, 1 bdl forks; H W Buffum & co, 20 bbls sugar; Fleming, A & co, 2 bxs tin, 1 do h ware; B L Fahnestock & co, 25 bbls blacking; W M Gormly, 43 bags coffee; D Gregg & co, 1 bx mdse; W Haslage & co, 33 bags coffee; Harris & Ewing, 5 bxs drugs; Hostetter & Smith, 7 bbls sugar; Holtzman & W, 1 bx dry goods; J Herdman & Son, 20 bags coffee; E Hezzelton, 30 do do; Johnston & co, 24 pkgs castings; G Lenkner, 5 bags coffee, 4 bxs groceries; J H Lippincott, 6 bbls fish; Miller, B & P, 6 casks crucibles; Munhall & McG, 2 kegs groceries; J Porterfield & co, 15 bbls sugar; Watt, Laug & co, 6 bxs tobacco; W J Steel & Bro, 40 bbls potatoes, 26 do cabbage, 13 bxs fruit; Shipton & W, 3 bxs m tobacco; S P Shriver & co, 25 bags rice; Reymer & Bro, 1 bx conf'y, 7 bbls sugar, 1 bx mdse; J Schoonmaker & Son, 2 casks pot ash.

For Allegheny City.

S M Becker, 3 bxs mdse; T Byrne & co, 3 bxs tea; Clark & Bro, 1 pkg groceries; W K McClinton, 1 box shoes; T S Parker, 1 chest mdse; W T Paul, 2 bxs tea; J N Sieman, 4 bbls sugar; W Semple, 2 bxs dry goods; C Zeiss, 1 bx shoes; R & A Carson, 13 bbls sugar; J Kohen, 10 do do, 7 bags coffee; J Craig, 12 bags coffee, 1 hhd sugar; E & C Maginn, 1 bx conf'y; Kennedy, C & co, 1 bx leather.

For Birmingham.

C Strange, 1 bbl liquor.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Wm Little, 57 bxs fruit jars; J A Graff, 1 bbl d apples; Penna Salt Manf'g co, 1 cask soda ash; Lorenz & Wightman, 3 glass moulds; M P Adams & Bro, 1 car staves; W F Bestwick, 1 lot farm implements; B Pilaum, 3 old boilers, 1 lot s iron; Godfrey & Clark, 19 sks rags, 14 reams paper; S Harbaugh, 22 sks wool; H Riddle, 2 bbls eggs; J M Duff, 1 lot tools; J P & R H Knox, 1 car stone; Culp & Shepard, 75 bbls flour; J B Floyd, 145 sks g stuff; Christy & Benham, 25 sks rags; J F Beckham, 26 harvesters; Watt, Lang & co, 36 boxes cheese; Bruggeman & O'Brien, 19 do do; S Hare & Son, 4 bdls e; Best, T & co, 2 bbls g ware; McClurg & R, 1 top buggy; J & W Fairley, 300 sks oats; S Hood, 226 do do; B L Fahnestock, 21 do kegs; Davis, C & co, 12 do do; Elliott, Bres & B, 1 grain cultivator; J R & A Murdoch, 1 do do; Seibert & Berg, 14 doz hides, 1 bbl tallow; M Delange, 2 bdls pelts; Sheppard & Davis, 5 bbls flour; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 3 moulds.

Allegheny Station.

R Knox & Son, 1 car oats, 50 bbls flour, 50 sks do; Superior Iron co, 4 cars limestone; Forrester & M, 2 cars stone; Mercer & Robinson, 4 bags meal; Frazier & Metzgar, 50 bdls paper.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

J L L Knox, 1 car stone; Scott & Gisal, 232 sks oats, 10 do rye; Pittsburgh and Boston Mining co, 11 masses copper; Brady's Bend Iron Works, 20 kegs powder; Fairbanks, M & co, 14 bxs scales; Miller, Barr & P, 3 bdls steel; Lindsay & McCullough, 12 bxs tobacco; J Lippincott, 15 tcs hams; Day & co, 1 tc d berf; J Porterfield, 5 crates, 10 bxs do starch; W H Kirkpatrick & co, 30 do do; W Smith, 4 hhds facing; J Dunlap, 5 bbls copper; Lippincott & B, 2 bxs axes; W H Graff & co, 17 bxs cheese; H Sinton, lot stoneware; T P Brides, 40 bdls baskets; W J Braden, 13 bxs cheese; McHenry & H, 12 sks rye; Voigt, Mahood & co, 3 kegs butter, 2 bbls eggs; Reymer & Bro, 1 bale twine; F Sellers & co, 50 bbls oil; Carter, McGrew & co, 47 bbls sugar; Hartman & H, 1 car pig iron; Seward & Emerson, 19 bbls bone dust.

Allegheny Station.

Jas McBriar, 1 car lumber.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Robb & Herron, 10 sks potatoes; W Graff, 5 bbls eggs; Schwartz & H, 1 bx mdse; W H Havan, 44 sks oats; J Hare & Bro, 2 bxs h ware; P H Laufman & Bros, 12 bdls wood rakes; J M Fahnestock, 3 bxs tools; Pratzfield Bros, 5 kegs tobacco, 1 bx do; J Wittson, 10 kegs do; W H Craig, 3 bbls oil; M P Adams & Bro, 3 cars staves; C Arnsthal, 20 cads tobacco; R & W Jenkinson, 20 do do; J A Mazurie, 3 cases l tobacco; W L Jones, 4 cads do; F Reed, 3 bxs balsam; J McD Crossan, 3 do wine; J D Deitch, 3 bbls liquor; F Schild, 2 do do, 1 csk wine; W Miller & co, 5 bbls lard oil, 10 bxs candles; R S Koll, 1 range, 4 water tanks; C P Smith, 9 bbls cement; W G Johnston, 11 kegs ink; J Lippincott, 1 hhd hams; F Sellers & co, 1 do do; J H Parker, 25 tcs hams; H Hespenheide, 50 bbls highwines; Wm Hastings, 1 car staves; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bros, 960 bbls crude oil; Waring & King, 520 do do; B W Morgan, 480 do do; R T Leech, 56 do do; Livingston Bros, 295 cases do do; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 50 bbls tar.

Freight Receipts.

Henderson & co, 1 car stone; Stella Oil Works, 100 oil bbls; R H Emerson, 5 carboys ammonia; A V R R co, 1 car ties; Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 car bark; Shoenberger B & co, 5 do limestone; D L Reynolds, 1 do lime; W H Kirkpatrick, 44 sks oats; Forester & E, 2 horse rakes; Moreland & M, 46 sks corn; Monongahela House, 6 baskets vegetables; Liggett, L & co, 46 bush oats; consignees, 1 pkg eggs, 2 do butter, 1 lot potatoes, 8 calves, 1 lot h h goods, 1 sk wool, 5 bags flaxseed; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 bx mdse; T C Jenkins & Bro, 18 sks b wheat.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

Voigt, Mahood & co, 32 sks oats; Wm Welsh, 11 bbls whisky; Gay & Welsh, 3 bales wool; A Holstine, 1 car bark; Melling & Estep, 1 do sand; Scott & Gisal, 212 sks wheat; F Sellers & co, 1 tc meat; Hunte & co, 1 car stone; E H Myers & co, 2 bxs cheese; C P Markle & co, 114 bdls p paper; J Woodwell, 1 bx h ware; G Bassett & [illegible]; O Wittach, 1 car bark; L C Lappie, 1 car bark.

Glass Manufacturers' Imports.

J B Canfield	12 casks soda ash
Ripley & Co	26 casks soda ash
Adams & Co	4 casks soda ash
S McKee & Co	20 casks soda ash
Lorenz & Wightman	2 casks h ware
Melling, Estep & Co	1 car sand
S McKee & Co	1 car sand

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	6	Reese, Graff & D, metal	1
Total			7

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	5	J Reamer, metal	2
J Moorhead, metal	1	J W Porter, metal	1
R Wister, metal	1		
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Park Bros & co, b	2	Brady's Bend I Co, ore	1
Brown & Co, ore	1		
Total			4

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

W H Holmes, 200 bbls whisky; J L Moorhouse, 6 sks wool, 14 bbls oil, 2 do whisky; Smith, J & C, 1 bx sunds; A Kirk, 1 do do; Means & C, 3 hf bbls fish; Van Gorder & Shepard, 1 do eggs, 2 jars butter; Little & Baird, 1 coil rope; M W Rankin & Bro, 1 bx bottles; T Kirk, 5 bbls whisky; J J Pettit, 3 firkins butter; J Woodwell, 48 e bxs; R C Schmertz, 74 bxs glass; W McElroy & co, 28 bbls flour; C Coldwell, 5 baskets vegetables; Christy & Benham, 40 bdls paper.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ARGOSY.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 710 bags wheat; 1 Dickey & co, 1 bbl grease, 8 bags feathers; Capt J L Rhodes, 29 e beer bbls; steamer Leonidas, 3 bbls flour; A Ackley, 1 piano; G W Freeborn, 16 bdls wood in shape; Jno Laubner, 2 washing machines; Kennedy, Childs & co, 67 bales cotton; A H Childs & co, 20 do do; P Duff & Sons, 35 bbls vinegar; Fleming Bros, 3 bxs mdse; Spencer, McKay & co, 111 e ale bbls; C G Hammer & Sons, 2 lounges; J White, Jr, 25 bbls pitch, 10 do rosin; Capt Moore, 118 bales hay; Chas A Shannon, 30 bbls vinegar; G W McGraw, 9 pkgs; Seward & Emerson, 6 hhds bones; McCullough, S & co, 9 coils rope; Brooks, B & co, 132 oil bbls; Loomis & C, 30¼ tons pig iron; Wm Cooper & co, 50 bbls flour.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,

MOORHEAD HOUSE, BROOKVILLE, PA.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.

A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publisher's Prices.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of

CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

GROCERIES &C.

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Tea Dealers, Grocers, &c.

NOS. 1 AND 2 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO OUR STOCK OF

TEAS, SYRUPS, SUGARS,

SPICES, &c., &c.,

AND WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN PRICE AND QUALITY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT WHOLESALE BY

LITTLE & BAIRD,

112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,

The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.

Sold at Eastern Prices.

We will suit Buyers in Teas and

GENERAL GROCERIES.

CALL.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

W CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

AGENTS,

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

"WHEW!"

HOT! HOTTER! HOTTEST!

REFRIGERATORS.

We have a Refrigerator that will require but one peck of Ice to FREEZE WATER, when set out in the hottest part of your yard, the hottest day of the year.

It kept in perfect order a Roast of Veal THREE WEEKS in the month of August last. It is warranted to do all this and more. Call and see it at

124 WOOD STREET.

W. W. BRADSHAW. TThs

H. R. BEESON'S

PHŒNIX

HYDRAULIC

CEMENT

WARRANTED.

Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.

CHAS. B. LEECH,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

ODD FELLOWS, ATTENTION!—The Steamer FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. CLARKE, will leave the U. S. Mail Landing, at the foot of Grant street, on SATURDAY, July 3d, at 6 A. M., to convey passengers who wish to attend the ceremonies of laying the Corner Stone of the new Odd Fellows' Building, at Monongahela City. The Franklin will return at 4 P. M., and arrive here at 7½ P. M. For further information inquire of J. L. MOORHOUSE, Agent.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR.........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT.......CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freights.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE, Agent

INDEPENDENT LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

THE STEAMER ALLENA MAY, E. A. FLENNIKEN, Master, leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for all points on the Monongahela river. Returning, leaves Geneva MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire on the new Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer KENTON, W. H. KERR, Commander, WM. ANDERSON, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 11 A. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

NEW STATE,

C. MUHLEMAN..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

Freights and Passage at Reduced Rates.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

For Parkersburg.

THIS DAY, 11 A. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER Steamer PETROLIA, Capt. J. B. NIPP, will leave as annonced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, July 1—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer ARGOSY, GEO. D. MOORE, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to JAMES COLLINS, GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THIS DAY, 30th inst.—4 P. M., POSITIVELY.

THE FIRST-CLASS PACKET WAWANITA, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, CHARLES BARNES, GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, July 7—4 P. M.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT Steamer, LOTUS No. 3, ———, Commander, will leave as announced above.

This Boat being built expressly for the Red River Trade, will positively go through without reshipping, and will give through receipts to Mobile and Galveston, and all points on the Alabama river.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

Morgan Lines U. S. M. Steamships, FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE DAILY, Galveston and Indianola TRI WEEKLY, and Brazos, Santiago, EVERY SATURDAY.

Marine Risks assumed by Mr. Morgan, on Goods per his Steamers, AT HALF THE RATES adopted by the New Orleans Underwriters, July 1st, 1868.

Tariffs of Freight from New Orleans to all of the above Ports, and Bills of Lading to MOBILE ONLY, by

GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.
com No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMBOAT ECHO.

Having been thoroughly Renovated and Refitted, will be engaged to Pic Nic Parties or other Excursions.

For particulars address JAS. H. REES, Box 709, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Or J. B. CONWAY & CO., Agents.

J. B. CONWAY & CO.,

STEAMBOAT BAKERY.

Manufacturers of PILOT BREAD, CRACKERS, &c. Also, dealers in the Best Brands ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR.

Special attention paid to Steamboat Orders.

No 7 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown,

AND

LIVERPOOL.

MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Cabin Passage, $80 Gold.

Steerage Passage from New York $30, to New York at Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.

Passage from and to Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and all parts of Germany.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,

47 Smithfield street, Between Third and Fourth avenue.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.		Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	100 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
Halifax	20 00	Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	45 00	St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR., No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Every Thursday,

THE STEAMSHIPS

PROMETHEUS,

CAPTAIN GRAY,

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPTAIN VANCE,

Form a Regular Weekly Line, leaving PHILADELPHIA on THURSDAYS of each week.

Through Bills of Lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at Lowest Rates. Rates of Freight as low as by any other route. All Goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
tf Dock Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

PAINTERS.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN STULEN, Jr.,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER

Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.

Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

No. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.

HARDWARE.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,

Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

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NO 56 WOOD STREET,

Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grant & Williams' Navies,

IN BUTTS AND CADDIES.

Premium Black Sweet Tobacco,

RICHMOND, VA.

This old established and popular brand of Sweet Tobacco, can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will soon determine its superiority over other brands.

WM. A. BOYD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BALTIMORE.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:08 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	9:43 a m	7:13 p m
Express	2:33 p m	4:33 a m
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n	5:33 a m	6:58 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:43 a m	8:18 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:58 p m	9:33 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:18 p m	3:18 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:58 a m

The 2:33 p m train will leave daily. The 12:13 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9:43 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	8:00 a m	Day Express	5:15 p m
Night Express	7:30 p m	Night Express	6:30 a m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:05 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:15 a m
Freeport Acc'n	9:40 a m	1st Soda Works	7:40 a m
2d Soda Works Accom'n	6:30 p m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
1st Hulton Ac	6:45 a m	1st Hulton	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Ac	12:00 m	2d Hulton	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	3d Hulton	1:05 a m
Arnold's Ac	5:00 p m	Arnold's Ac	7:40 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves 1:10 p m; arrives 9:50 a m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	1:58 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Ex	12:03 p m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	St. Lou's Ex	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex	9:43 a m	Chic. Ex. & Mail	4:08 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:08 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex	2:23 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:58 p m
W'lle & Erie Ex	3:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:58 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:58 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:03 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	1:08 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:23 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

2:23 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
12:03 p m Chicago Express arrives daily.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Superintendent.

J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after APRIL 25, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Mail Train	1:25 a m	Day Express	2:15 a m
Fast Line	1:45 a m	Southern Ex	4:50 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Brinton Ac	7:50 a m	Mail Train	8:15 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:30 a m	Homewood Ac No. 1	10:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	9:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex*	12:30 a m
Homewood Ac No. 1	1:10 p m	Wall's No. 2	11:31 a m
Johnstown Ac	10:35 a m	Johnstown Ac	3:05 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:30 p m	Braddock's Ac	3:40 p m
Phila. Exp	1:50 p m	Phila. Exp	4:20 p m
Wall's No. 3	2:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 3	4:50 p m
Braddock's Acc	5:50 p m	Wall's Ac No. 4	6:05 p m
Homewood Ac No. 2	9:35 p m	Fast Line*	7:30 p m
Wall's No. 4	7:20 p m	Homewood Ac No. 2	8:20 p m
Way Passenger and Emg't'n	10:20 p m	Wall's No. 5	11:00 p m

*These trains make close connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after APRIL 25, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpsburg Ac	11:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac No. 1	1:20 p m	Express	2:50 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:00 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	3:30 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh	12:30 p m	In New York	6:00 a m
Pittsburgh	4:20 p m	In New York	9:45 a m
Pittsburgh	7:30 p m	In New York	11:45 a m
Pittsburgh	2:15 a m	In New York	6:45 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:05 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:10 a m
New York	8:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	1:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 8 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:55 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent.

WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

WM. HOLMES......JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 19 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable Salt-Sealers in the market.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH......W. H. MATTHEW.

JOHN KINGSBOROUGH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of FRESH AND SALT FISH,

47 and 49 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Orders Filled with Promptness.

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

MARVIN'S

Spherical Burglar

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS.

Please send for a Catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

(Oldest Safe Manufacturers).

Principal Warehouses:
265 Broadway, New York.
721 Chestnut St., Phila.
108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

And for Sale by our Agents in the Principal Cities throughout the United States.

For sale by S. S. MARVIN, 91 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 50 Wayne, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET Allegheny.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of Greatest Variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves

TO BE FOUND.

In our assortment will be found all the LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new

Volcano Stove,

For Churches, Halls and Stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without Casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Iron City Works,

Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY;
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

Duquesne Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AXLES AND SPRINGS.

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Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron,
Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron,
Boiler Plates and Heads,
Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars,
Flanged Cutter Bars, Cylinder Iron,
T and Flat Rails for Coal Roads,
Crowbars, Wedges and Harrow Teeth,
Spring, Plow and Cultivator Steel,
Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern,
Steel Tires, Steel Shafting, A. B. Steel.

Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles. Cut Nails and Spikes.

All Goods First-Class and Warranted

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage and Tire Bolts,
Thimble Skeins and Pipe Boxes,
Wagon and Skein Bolts,
Coach and Lag Screws,
Square and Hexagon Nuts,
Cast and Wrought Iron Washers,
Machine and Plow Bolts,
Wrought Iron Hinges, Tuyere Irons,
Bridge Bolts and Castings,
Roof and Truss Bolts,
Coal Car Wheels and Axles,
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R. R. Splice Bars and Bolts.

A full assortment of Standard Sizes kept in Store.

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South End of Birmingham Bridge.

WAREHOUSE:

91 and 92 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

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Jones & Laughlins,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron,
T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard.
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Boat Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shaftings,
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Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER and 120 FRONT STREETS,

BRANCH OFFICE:

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works

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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
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Steam Pipe, Condensers,
Salt Pans, Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges, Gasometers,
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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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CAST IRON BOWL PIPE.

For Gas and Water work. My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in Twelve Feet Lengths.

Also, a full assortment of General Castings for Gas and Water Works. I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Co,

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Etna and Twelfth Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery,
STEAM ENGINES, RETORTS,
IMPROVED NAIL MACHINES, and
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Special attention is called to the

Cameron Direct Acting

BLOWING ENGINE,

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Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

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MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,

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IRON COCKS.

Brass Work of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.

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Dreyfus' Patent Oilers, the Best in the Market.

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STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS have on hand and make to order Improved Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, 12 and 15 horse power, for boring Oil Wells; Portable Saw Mills; Air Engines, for Agitating Oil, and all sizes of Steam Engines for Rolling Mills, Grist and Planing Mills, Brick Presses, and all kinds of Machinery. Prompt attention given to Repairing.

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Rolling Mill Castings,
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PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS

Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

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Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

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Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Splice Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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For Oil Refineries and Other Purposes.

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Light Locomotives,

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STATIONARY ENGINES

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BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
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ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STEEL.

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Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SHUGART MURDER TRIAL

Seventh Day of the Trial—Testimony of a Nephew of Deceased—Further Particulars as to the Death of Deceased—One of the Jurors Gets Sick and Court Has to Adjourn at the Middle of the Forenoon Session—Slight Misunderstanding Between an Attorney and a Witness—Joseph Martin and His Alleged Intimacy with the Prisoner—The Defense Propose to Prove Motive for the Commission of the Crime.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 29, 1869.

Court met at half-past eight o'clock this morning, and the Shugart trial was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF A NEPHEW OF MR. SHUGART—THE ANCESTRY AND HEALTH OF DECEASED.

Gabriel Etzel, sworn—Reside in Butler, and am a merchant; was a nephew of Jacob Shugart's, my mother being his sister; was born in Germany, in the same town in which Mr. Shugart resided; was between thirteen and fourteen years of age when I emigrated to this country; lived within three miles of my grandfather in Germany; was at his house once a month or so and knew them well; my grandfather was somewhere about ninety; was there when he was buried; he died of old age; he was very old and feeble, but was not sick long; his health, so far as I know, was first rate; his grandmother died before my recollection and was an old lady; don't recollect that I knew anything about her death; there were five girls and three boys in the family; the oldest brother is living in Germany, is between sixty and seventy years of age and in good health; the two other brothers are dead; think there is only one of my aunts living; they all lived to be over sixty years of age and none of them died of a sudden death that I know of; the health of deceased was always good so far as I know; never heard of his being sick until the time of his death; he was a very industrious man and I never knew of his losing any time from his work on account of sickness since I have been here; was at my uncle's the day of his death; Christ. Eith came up to my store and told me to hurry and go for the priest, that Shugart was dying; I was surprised—could hardly believe it and asked if it was the old man himself; he said it was and for me to hurry; I then started for the priest; before I got there I met Maggie Shugart; she told me she had been there and the priest was coming; I then came back to the store where I was detained about five minutes, then went down to the house; before I got there I met Leonard Wise, who told me it was all over, Mr. Shugart was dead; when I arrived at the house they were preparing to lay out the body; Mrs. Shugart was there; I asked her why she did not send for somebody, that I would have liked to seen him before he died; she said there was nobody there to send, that she did all she could; she said, "I know there is talk out already, but I done all I could;" she told me that he was sick the night before; that he had vomited; took me up stairs to show me where he had vomited, but it had been cleaned up; there were marks; she told me then that I should assist in dressing him and in the selection of clothes; I did so, I think for ten minutes, and then I left; think I remained there until he was carried out of the front room and then I left; returned in the evening after I closed the store, and was there, I think, until eleven or twelve o'clock that night; while I was sitting up that night, Mr. Eith and Anthony Wise were sitting in the room where he was lying, they sitting in the front near the front door, and I was sitting near the back door; Mrs. Shugart and the family were in the back room, I think, that night; heard Annie's voice, I think, say, naming a school-mate of hers, some girl had asked her if she had not got some rat poison lately; heard no reply to that whatever, and no more said after that; think Mrs. Shugart and the children were in that room; shorly after that I went home; was there the next evening before the funeral, and nearly all night; heard nothing said by Mrs. Shugart that I remember of; was at the funeral and knew of the *post mortem* examination; Mr. Wise came to the store and said Mr. S. died very suddenly, and that he was not altogether satisfied about his death; said he would tell me more about it that night; in the evening he made about the same statement made here, and told me about Joseph Martin, the man indicted with her, being very intimate; that he thought perhaps it was not all right, and it might be well to have a *post mortem* examination; he told me a great deal about Martin and her, that Martin had run there, and after what he told me, I thought it was best to have a *post mortem* examination; told Leonard to tell her that we'd better have him examined; think he said some of the children were in favor of it, and said Mrs. Shugart was opposed to it; then we arranged for Dr. Bredin to go down and hold an examination at the house; Leonard said it was a bad case, and it might give the family a bad name, but thought it better be done; told him that otherwise people might think we had tried to hide it: we intended to have the examination privately; and then if no poison were found, the matter would end there; told Leonard that it was a big thing and he better be sure; he said he thought it was a poisoning case; we thought to have the examination at seven o'clock the next morning, but the doctor did not arrive until about eight o'clock and he was not seen in time; we thought we could have the examination and she not know anything about it; they were getting ready for the funeral when the doctor and I arrived at the house, and I saw it was too late; Leonard was not there then, I think; left the doctor there and went home thinking perhaps I would see Leonard on the road; was home but a short time when Leonard sent for me and said she was making an awful fuss and there were many people there, and he and the doctor had agreed to hold the examination at the grave if the priest was willing; the priest was willing and said it ought to be done; preparations were made for the examination after the funeral, and I went with the people to the cemetery and came back with the procession; was informed afterwards by the priest that the stomach had been taken out; Dr. Bredin subsequently found poison as he informed me; he then came to the store and wanted me to make the information; told him I thought he had better make it; it did not need any of the relatives; he then got Wise to make the information; some time after, I think the first Sunday after Mr. Shugart's death, the prisoner asked myself and Charles Koch to come down to look at the books, and we talked about having an administrator appointed; she said she was administrator enough herself; that Mr. S. had said she could manage the affairs well enough; some of the children insisted on having two appointed—myself and Mr. Koch; she opposed it still, and we went to see Mr. McJunkin and ascertained she could have $300 and one-third; we three went to the house again and told her she could have $300 in money, or at a rate that other property appraised; I told her she had better take the furniture at the rate at which it might be appraised, as she would likely keep house; she said she better take the money, as the children were dissatisfied and some of them said she might get married, and that to be prepared for any emergencies she better take the money; she then got ready and we went to take out letters of administration; she did not want me on, and I declined to have anything to do with it; I said I guessed she did not want me and I better not have anything to do with it, so I declined; the matter was hurried up in consequence of the poisoning, by the children and others in order to get the matter settled before any arrests were made; I think I told her of the personal property matter when she chose the three hundred dollars in money.

ONE OF THE JURORS IS TAKEN SICK.

At this point in the testimony the trial was again interrupted, in consequence of sickness. The second day of the trial one of the talesmen fainted. On Saturday the prisoner fainted, and this time the victim was Mr. Stephen Boyce, the first juror sworn. He appeared to be quite ill, and the Court took a recess for a few moments in the hope that he would recover. He really fainted on being assisted out of the court room by the officers, and on the reassembling of Court, it was stated that he was too ill to attend it, and Court adjourned at ten until two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at 10 o'clock, and the examination of Mr. Etzel was resumed as follows: The property of Mr. Shugart in money and notes amounted to about $1,700 or $1,800; the personal property amounted to this beside the household goods; he also owned a house and lot in town.

This witness was not cross-examined.

THE PRISONER SAYS "I'M LOST."

Catharine Fisher, sworn—[The testimony of this witness was given through an interpreter.] Reside just over the Freeport bridge, near town; was acquainted with Jacob Shugart and family; was at his house the last night he lay there dead; Mrs. Kline and Mr. Sehmocker were there with me; also, others; Mrs. Shugart's father came there that night; when Mrs. Shugart's father came she said in German "I'm lost;" that was towards night; Mrs. Anna Wise, sworn—Reside in Butler; was acquainted with Jacob Shugart fifteen or sixteen years; was at his house about half an hour after his death; did not hear much said only when Mr. Schmocker, Mrs. Shugart's father, came in; she said, "Father, I am lost;" he said "I don't want to hear any words like that;" the conversation was in German; the expression, "I am lost," was used only once; I was there only a quarter or a half an hour. No testimony of importance was elicited on the cross-examination, except that witness stated that Mrs. Shugart's father tried to comfort Mrs. S. by saying that it was hard, but she had plenty to live on.

CONVERSATION WITH THE PRISONER BEFORE THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. W. Kline sworm—[An interpreter was called for this witness, and she created considerable merriment by answering the questions asked her in tolerable English]—Reside near Mr. Shugart's in Butler; toward the creek and below Mr. Shugart's house; Mrs. Shugart came to my house the same day her husband died: she wanted parsnip tops for the girl that was sick; this was about half-past nine or ten o'clock; this was the morning of his death; she says *it's not so hard alone that the little girl is sick, and that her husband has gone away sick, and she did not know how he would come home; she said she was afraid her husband would get the cramp;* I told her she had better go and look after her husband if he was going to get cramps; she said she could not; that her girl was sick; she said she would rather leave her sick child and attend her husband; that she had big children that could attend the sick child; then she went home; she stated the same day that Mrs. Shugart (*that is the mother of deceased*) *died very suddenly when she came home from the field; she stated that she was afraid Mr. Shugart would die like his mother and brother—suddenly;* these statements were made a couple of weeks before Mr. Shugart died; she said to me a couple of times that she was afraid Mr. Shugart would die suddenly; she told me that he had the cramps once before his death; about three or four weeks before; *she said that if he would get them again it would take him along;* she did not tell me the morning of his death what was the matter with him the night before; was there a couple of minutes after Mr. Shugart's death; she wrung her hands and said, "Mrs. Kline, I told you this morning that my man would soon die;" could not say whether the witness used the word "soon" or "suddenly;" think she said "soon;" she said she gave her man some whisky and pepper after the medicine; she told me he said, "Kill me or strike me dead, the whisky is burning out my heart;" after that I went home; she said Mr. Shugart eat the radish and it was not good—that it was like poison to him; she said he eat the radish for dinner.

MARTIN'S ACQUAINTANCE.

Saw Joseph Martin about Mrs. Shugart's house frequently all summer; saw him in the front room and all about the house; sometimes he was alone and sometimes Mrs. S. was with him; I cannot count how many times I saw him—pretty nearly every day; saw him there twice when Mr. Shugart was there; he seemed to be nodding; Mr. Shugart was not generally about when he was there; saw him there the Fourth of July; called to have Mrs. Shugart go to a pic-nic; saw Martin at the pic-nic; don't know who came with her from the pic-nic; she did his washing; in the fall, a couple of weeks or so before Shugart's death, I saw Martin there nearly every day; saw Martin a couple of nights go through my sister-in-law's house and go into Mr. Shugart's house about half-past ten o'clock at night; this might have been three or four weeks before Shugart's death; he had to climb a fence to get in the back way; saw him lurking about when the moon was in the heavens. [Laughter.] He would usually go in the gate in the day time.

THE WITNESS AND THE ATTORNEY "MISUNDERSTAND" EACH OTHER.

On the cross-examination witness was asked the following questions:

Q. Where did you come from? A. It would do you no good if I should tell you—you could no furstand.

Q. We can understand. Did you come from the same country Mr. Shugart came from? A. No, sir.

Q. What country did you come from? A. From the old country.

Q. From Jerusalem? [Laughter, and witness replying excitedly and in an angry manner.] A. I was not here for you to make fun of me. Vell, it is none of your business to make fun of me. All the peoples laugh so much.

Q. Well, if any person laughs at you we will attend to them and so will the Court. Where did you come from? A. The old country.

Q.—Where? A.—Bavaria; Mrs. S. and I were on good terms; Mrs. S. and the girls all live at home; was told she washed for Martin; told the neighbors what I knew; did not tell I could get a dress or shawl by being a witness; was subpœnaed before the inquest and Grand Jury; took whisky and pepper.

Q.—Don't you drink occasionally? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Don't you get under the influence of liquor occasionally? A.—No, sir. You makes the biggest fool of me.

Q.—We misunderstand each other. A.—There is no other witness made so big a fool of as I am. There is Mrs. Shugart talking to you now.

The witness here burst into tears, and was permitted to leave the stand. As she passed Mr. Thompson, counsel for the defense, she said excitedly, "You are the biggest fool that ever set in this Court House." At the far end of the Court room she was last seen talking in an excited manner to her husband.

TESTIMONY AS TO JOSEPH MARTIN AND MRS. SHUGART.

John M. Vinroe, sworn—Reside on Washington street, in Butler, opposite Mr. Shugart's; am a teamster by occupation; know Joseph Martin; the first I saw him was on the second night of the fair; I was up to see a man climb the pole, and when I went home I went past my stable, on the southeast corner of the same lot; my wagon stood at the lower corner of the stable, next the house; the cover was on the wagon, and as I went past I noticed a man inside the wagon; it must have been near ten o'clock; I went past and the thought struck me I would see who it was; stepped back to the rear end of the wagon and asked him what he was doing there; he answered he wanted to sleep a little; told him it was no good place to sleep; he said it was good enough; I then went home and went up stairs to go to bed; by seeing him in the wagon I suspicioned something was not right; then stood at the window up stairs and saw a woman come out from Mr. Shugart's house; she went down to the stable and went into the part as I thought was Mrs. Kline's stable; she came out immediately and went back to the house; a few minutes after heard some one walking down the alley by my house; then saw him cross the street and go to the lot owned by Mrs. Kline, and went up, walked along the fence and went into the same stable from which the woman had come out; he was in some time and then came out and went into Mr. Shugart's house; I then went to bed; I waked up when the clock struck eleven and went to the same window and saw the same man leave Mr. Shugart's house and go down to Mr. Stoke's house; he was walking on his tip-toes until he got near Stokes's house when he tramped pretty heavy; it seemed that some one had opened Mr. Shugart's door to let him in; the man was Joseph Martin; one Saturday following I was going up street, think about nine o'clock, in company with John Mowry, and as we were passing the wagon I told him what I had seen the night of the fair; I went into the house and when I went up stairs to go to bed, I heard some one talking on the street; looked out of the same window I had looked from before; saw four or five or six men, maybe, standing together; they were talking in German; heard one of them express that he could prove what he had said; they all parted and went home; they had not more then got to their homes when I saw Joseph Martin come down the same alley he did before and went to the stable again; was in but a few minutes when Mrs. Shugart came out from the house and went into the same stable; went down stairs in the lot where my house stands; I got some coal and threw against the stable where they were in; did this in order to let them know some one had seen them going in and maybe they would leave; then went into the house and looked out of the window; was not there very long until Mrs. Shugart came out of the stable and went up to the house; did not see Martin after that night; this was on the 15th of October.

Then the next I saw was a few evenings after when there was a meeting near the Court House; I went down the alley that leads to the stable on the way home; Martin came down behind me; I went on home past the house, and he came right on after me, and he crossed the street; it was so dark I could not see him any further; he was going towards Mrs. Kline's stable; the light from the procession was sufficient for me to see Martin when in the alley.

THE DEFENSE PROPOSE TO PROVE MOTIVE.

Anna Stokes, sworn—Reside in Butler; am a neighbor of Mr. Shugart's; have resided there about sixteen years; Joseph Martin has a son who is learning the locksmith trade; he slept in our house with his boy; one Sunday I staid home from church, and Martin came in and said in reply to a question that he came from Shugart's house; this was sometime before Shugart's death.

Q.—What did Martin tell you that Mrs. Shugart had said at this time?

This question was objected to by the counsel for the defense, and Court directed that the prosecution reduce the proposition as to what it expected to prove to writing.

The offer which Mr. McCandless then submitted was as follows: The Commonwealth proposes to ask the witness on the stand whether Joseph Martin, accessory before the fact, told the witness in July, before the death of Jacob Shugart, that Mrs. Shugart, the prisoner, told him (Joseph Martin) she would like to have him—that she would like him better than Shugart for a man; that Mrs. Shugart said she hoped that Jacob Shugart would die soon, and that she hated him and hated the Shugarts.

This for the purpose of showing motive for the commission of the crime, and a state of feeling existing in the mind of the accused against deceased, and a want of affection for her husband—the deceased.

Judge McGuffin—Did Martin make any reply?

Mr. McCandless—No answer was given at the time.

Judge McGuffin—I would here say before you go on that it strikes me that it is not evidence in this state of the record. I would suggest to the counsel for the Commonwealth to withdraw it if he has any other testimony. It is getting in the declaration of Martin not under oath, in the absence of the prisoner. Of course it is perfectly proper for you to prove estrangement of her affections, but you must prove it by persons competent to testify. The mere indictment is not sufficient evidence against his co-defendant. At present I would think it is not evidence.

Mr. McCandless—For the present we will withdraw it.

Judge McGuffin—I conceive the declaration of Martin to be competent, but in the absence of the prisoner I do not think it is evidence.

The examination of the witness was then resumed, as follows: Mrs. Shugart often came in our house; on Saturday Mr. Martin was in our house for about half an hour, and Mrs. S. came in; that was about 8 o'clock; they were conversing together; Mr. Martin said, "I am going home now;" Mrs. Shugart said, "If you go I will stay a while yet;" she staid about three or four minutes after he had left and then she went out; I went along with her to the door; it was middling dark; I stood still awhile; heard her calling Mr. Martin; Mr. Martin answered her and so I opened my gate and went outside; I saw two men coming; then I went in the gate again; the men came to my gate and I saw it was John Martin and Joseph Finter; Martin asked me if that was his father and Mrs. Shugart; he told me I had to stay there, and he went back after them; it was after dark; Mr. Martin, when they were in my house, was talking about a letter he had received from Germany; this was a good while before Mr. Shugart's death; they were at my house many times; Mr. Martin generally came first and Mrs. S. afterwards; that would occur three or four times a week, generally in the evening; they did not generally leave together; sometimes one would go first and sometimes the other; know they would wait for one another after they left; Mr. Martin was sleeping at Mr. Fisher's where he boarded; they would talk anything at all "making fun;" Martin would talk to me as much as to Mrs. Shugart; they never spoke anything wrong in our house.

To the Court—They conversed together in a very nice manner and looked very friendly. [Laughter.]

Q. Did you know of Mrs. Shugart having a whistle to signal to Mr. Martin? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Martin was in our house one evening and started out about ten o'clock, and John Martin was standing outside, and after his father went off I went outside too, and Joseph went out the road to where Mr. Egley lived, and John Martin told me—[objected to and objection sustained.] John and I were watching his father, Joseph Martin; in about a quarter of an hour we saw him going down the alley where Mr. Winrow lived; then he went into the stable, and after a couple of minutes I saw Mrs. Shugart come out on her little porch and heard her whistling; she went into the house again, and after a while she came out and went down to the stable; am not sure she went in, but Martin went up to the house with her; that was after ten o'clock; he did not return to my house that night; heard the whistling many times; did not ask Martin what he thought of Mrs. Shugart; have plagued Martin about Mrs. Shugart; was at the house the day that Mr. Shugart died; after he died; I asked her—"Mrs. Shugart, what ailed your man, he died so very quick?" she said that he had a rupture and died with it, and after that again he said he ate a radish, and that perhaps killed him; then she told me she gave him whisky and pepper; that she did not like to give it to him, but did, and he grew much worse, and drank one glass of water after another; she said she did not expect him to die so soon.

This closed the testimony of Mrs. Stokes, and Court adjourned until half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning. B.

Extensive Real Estate Sales.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. B. Smithson, the well-known auctioneer, sold the property at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and also the property situated on the upper corner of Fifth avenue and Market alley. The first lot has a front of thirty feet on Market street by one hundred and one feet on Fifth avenue, and was owned by the Margaret Knox heirs. It was sold to Mr. Joseph Morganstern for the sum of $85,000, one-third cash, balance in two and three years, he being the highest and best bidder. Mr. W. E. Schmertz did the bidding for Mr. Morganstern and a great many believed him to be the purchaser.

The second piece of property was twenty by thirty feet in extent and was purchased by Mr. J. D. Ramaley, proprietor of the celebrated hat parlor, for $20,000.

The property belonging to the heirs of Geo. Breed, deceased, now occupied by Richard E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, was also put up for sale. The lot has a front of twenty feet more or less, and a four story brick warehouse is erected on it. The highest sum bid was $33,000, but it was not sold, the heirs withdrawing the property, or buying it in as some would express it.

Washington and Jefferson College Question.

The Washington *Reporter* says this vexed question is now about to be settled by a much better tribunal than the columns of the press. We understand that the friends of Jefferson College are about to present a bill in equity before the Supreme Court of this State, and will ask that the "Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College" be restrained from removing the College classes and the College property from Canonsburg. They are represented, as we are informed, by James Veech and George Shiras, Jr., Esqs., of the Pittsburgh bar, and Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of the Washington bar. However sorry we all should feel that difficulties exist in this regard we rejoice that a much better method of settling them will be resorted to than a newspaper controversy.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A man named Wm. Moore was committed to jail by Mayor Brush yesterday to answer a charge of larceny, preferred by a member of the firm of Shipton & Wallace, produce merchants. Officers McCready and Long, of the Mayor's police, arrested the man while he was endeavoring to dispose of a box of tobacco at a store on Wylie street. The box was marked, "To Mr. Collner, Toxbury Station," and Moore giving contradictory statements as to how he came in possession of it, was taken in custody and lodged in the lock-up. Later the owners of the tobacco were discovered, information made, and Moore committed, as stated.

LOCKED UP.—Last evening a colored man named Whit Gleese was arrested by officer Garrison, at the instance of another colored man, named Wash Galloway, who alleged that Gleese had called him harsh names and challenged him to a fight. Galloway accompanied the officer and his prisoner to the lock-up and there made his statement to Captain Reed. Officer Garrison then made a charge of disorderly conduct against Galloway, and he, to his great surprise, was also incarcerated in a cell in the watchhouse. Galloway said that prejudice was the cause of his being locked up, everybody knowing that he was a Democrat.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.—Dennis Golden and Charles Fisher, tavern keepers, yesterday paid Mayor Brush fifty dollars and costs each for selling liquor on Sunday.

THE PROPOSED SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION.

Mass Meeting of the Citizens in Opposition to the Celebration at Lafayette Hall, This Evening.

We, the undersigned, believing that the public peace and prosperity depends upon the preservation of our Sunday privileges without disturbance, invite a mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, without distinction of party, or of nationality, or of religious sect, who are opposed to the projected celebration of our National Anniversary on next Sunday. The meeting to be held in Lafayette Hall, Wood street, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock:

Isaiah Dickey,
George Woods,
Wm. Lyon,
A. Danse,
M. B. Goff,
W. W. Martin,
Wm. B. Brickell,
Jas. Dalzell & Son,
Thos. Wightman,
Irwin B. Laughlin,
Jams B. Lyon,
John P. Scott,
Robert Thornburg,
John Wilson,
J. D. Carlisle,
Robert Orr,
Jacob Greenwalt,
Wm. Fleming,
John Spratt,
Jas. T. Kinkead,
J. H. Hillerman,
John F. Lay,
Benj. McLean,
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co.,
Richard S. Waring,
Joseph F. Griggs,
B. C. Jilison,
Samuel Rea,
F. M. Gordon,
B. Preston,
A. Bradley,
Means & Coffin,
Graff, Byers & Co.,
Robert Dickey,
B. Wolff, Jr.,
W. M. Gormley,
J. R. Reed,
R. J. McGowan,
W. G. Dunseath,
Thomas Douglass,
Joseph Orr,
Edward Heazleton,
Jacob B. Hubley,
Daniel Cooper,
James King,
Samuel A. Clark,
Oliver McClintock,
John Davis,
Geo. S. Bryan.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

S. S. Sackett was tried on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by Ellen Reilly. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

William Smith, who was jointly indicted with James Dunn, Frank Hastings and John Barmetal, for committing a felonious assault and battery upon Maurice Finney, was placed on trial. The offense was alleged to have been committed in December last. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Wm. Moffett plead guilty to an indictment for *fornix, et cet.*, Margaret Reese being the prosecutrix. Sentence deferred.

Wm. Mulberron was placed on trial on a charge of committing a felonious assault and battery upon Thomas Sinclair. The disturbance occured at Regan's saloon in Diamond alley, on the 10th of June. The prosecutor testified that the defendant beat him about the head and face with a brass weight. The jury found a verdict of not guilty of the felony, but guilty of unlawful cutting and wounding.

J. Dierstein, of Allegheny, was put on trial for illegal liquor selling. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Brewer, Burke & Co. vs. The Lucesco Oil Company, previously reported, was concluded. The jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $70,286 63.

The next case taken up was that of Margaret Kearney's administrators vs. C. W. Whites. This was a *scire facias* on a mortgage. Verdict for defendant.

James Laughlin vs. James Burns et al. This was an action in ejectment. The jury found for the plaintiff with six cents damages and costs. They further found mean profits due plaintiff from defendants for $904 52.

The next case taken up was that of George Noll vs. Henry Wallschmidt. Action on a book account for the recovery of $800. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

No. 101. McElroy vs. Barker & Co.
No. 103. Ferguson vs. McNish et al.
No. 105. Owens vs. Robb & Herron.
No. 34. Stoney vs. McCutcheon et al.
No. 64. English vs. Carson.
No. 98. Kearney's Adm'r. vs. White.
No. 78. Dalzell vs. Snyder.

Register's Business.

The following is a list of letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate, at the office of Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register, during June:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Sam. J. Shannon	John J. Miller	$ 100
Wm. B. Griffin	Samuel Griffin	10,000
Philip Dirmeyer	Catherine Dirmeyer	1,000
Jas. L. Anderson	John C. Porter	14,000
Geo. Miltenburger	Mary A. Stewart	400
Andrew Lent	Sarah Lent	200
C. O. Hanlon	J. H. Baldwin, Esq.	50
John Evers	Edward Rogers	4,000
Geo. B. Caven	Thos. Plumer	3,000
Wm. R. James	Thos. D. Owens	300
Andreas Vey	Kunigunda and John Mitsch	400
Reed Stitsel	Saml. Stitsel	50
George Bughman	John Bughman	400
Harritte S. Burke	E. P. Jones, Esq.	5,000
Anna B. Vierheller	Geo. P. Vierheller	100
James L. Irwin	Elizabeth Irwin	300
Jacob Foerst	Margaret Foerst	3,000
John S. Harbison	Mary Harbison	200
Fanny Shannon	John R. Hague	200
John Metz	Catharine Metz	300
Mary Griffith	John Irwin, Jr.	100
James Synar	Elizabeth Synar	200
Wm. A. Williams	John Williams	100
Walter R. Bateman	Mary Bateman	30,000
Bernard Sheridan	Patrick Sheridan	500
Jacob H. Learhers	Elizabeth M. Learhers	400
Wm. Riley	Richard J. McCaffery	100
John Schuler	Louis Schuler	300
John Jones	Eliza Kinsey	1,000
George Vaughn	Isabella Vaughn	1,100
Joseph Schnack	Theresa Schnack	4,000
Patrick Murphy	John T. Edmunson	300

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Wm. Barker, Sr.	Wm. Barker, Jr. Jesse Kilgore.
John W. Young	
Jeanrette Kellaway	
Wm. Hughey	John Hughey.
Elijah Beam	John Beam.
Andrew McMinn	Wm Cavitt.
Wm. Riley	Letters C. T. A.
Charles Grimes	B. Rafferty.
John Cooper	Ann Cooper, S. R. Duncan.
Anna B. Murray	A. Bates, and W. P. Murray.

Coroner's Inquests During June—The Number Held During the Last Six Months.

During the month ending June 30th, Coroner Wm. Clawson held inquests on the bodies of the following persons:

June 2d, Alfred Henry, an inmate of the House of Refuge, death from suicide by hanging; 2d, Casper Richter, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river; 2d, Wm. Decker, an infant ten days, old who died suddenly in the county jail; 8th, Jacob Lauther, suffocated by gas at the Superior Iron Works, Manchester; 10th, Fannie Shannan, found dead at her home in the Twelfth ward, the result of heart disease; 12th, Thomas Stevens, found drowned in the Allegheny river near Tarentum; 12th, Wm. Strain, death from apoplexy at Etna borough; 14th, an unknown man found drowned in the Ohio river, near the mouth of Saw Mill Run; 17th, an infant of Eliza Hollenbach, found dead in a cess pool in Allegheny City; 19th, Philip Heilmer, of Birmingham, found drowned in the Ohio river, near Davis's Island; 20th, John Shaler, death from heart disease, at No. 55 Liberty street; 20th, Anthony O'Brien, a boy drowned in the Monongahela river at Eliza Furnace; 21st, Lewis Keen, death from suicide by jumping into the Monongahela river while laboring under derangement of the mind; 21st, Emma Lithe, suffocated by gas at the St. James Hotel; 22d, Henry Squiers, a boy, drowned in the Allegheny; 22d, Frank Burns, death from congestion of the brain, at the Iron City House; 25th, Valentine Koegler, a boy, run over in East Birmingham; 27th, H. E. Frink, death from an over-dose of morphine, at the Rush House; 28th, Nic. Fillinger, death from natural causes; 29th, an infant named Shiver, death from causes unknown; 29th, Daniel Barnes, killed by falling over the bluff of Boyd's Hill; 30th, Joseph Francis Alexander, death from natural causes; 30th, Wm. F. Mutzler, death from natural causes; 30th, an unknown infant found in the Thirtieth ward. Total number of inquests during the month, twenty-four.

Since January first Coroner Clawson has held ninety-one inquests, the number for June being larger than for any previous month. The cases were classified as follows: Deaths by railroad and other accidents, thirty-two; by poison, two; from natural causes, twenty-eight; infanticide, two; accidentally drowned, seventeen; suicides, five; death by suffocation from gas, four; murder, one. The latter was the little boy Eddie Miller, who was shot and killed by the barbar Michael Kaufman. This is a falling off of sixteen inquests from the report for the same period of 1868.

Sudden Deaths.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of the child Shiver found dead in a house on Penn street, on Monday night. A verdict of death from causes unknown was rendered.

Joseph Francis Alexander, an infant, died suddenly at the house of Mrs. Annie Bears, No. 56 Diamond alley, yesterday morning. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest. Mrs. Annie Bears testified that the child was brought to her by its mother to nurse; it was sick with sore mouth and throat at the time; Mrs. Maggie Alexander is the mother; the child was born in the Homeopathic Hospital, Second avenue, and was two months old.

A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Yesterday afternoon some boys discovered the body of an infant in a cigar box in one corner of a lot on Rook's hill, Thirteenth ward, where they had gone to play base ball. Officer Wilmot was notified of the finding of the child and had it removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, where Coroner Clawson held an inquest. Dr. G. L. McCook testified that the child was prematurely born; the body was much decomposed, and according to the physician decomposition took place before death. A verdict in accordance with physician's opinion was rendered.

The Late Fire—The Losses and the Insurance.

Major George W. Murphy, Fire Marshal, furnishes us the following statement of the losses and insurance by the late fire in Allegheny:

Messrs. Frazier Bros.' loss will probably exceed $25,000, on which they have an insurance of $9,000 in the following companies: Lycoming Mutual, $5,000; Cumberland Valley, $2,000; United States, of Baltimore, $1,000, and Columbia, of Pennsylvania, $1,000.

The loss to Messrs. R. Monroe & Co., in sashes, door frames, &c., which were in the Messrs. Frazier's building, was $5,500. The only insurance the firm had was $500 in the Lycoming Company of Pennsylvania.

The loss sustained by the Superior Lumber Company, will reach $2,500, on which there was not a cent's worth of insurance.

The Allegheny Manufacturing Company lost $2,000 by the destruction of wagon wheels, spokes, felloes, &c. No insurance.

A loss of $300 was occasioned to Mr. Robert White, by the destruction of his carriage shed.

—Since receiving the above we have been informed by a gentleman representing the firm, that the loss of the Messrs. Frazier, will not exceed $18,000, which is covered by the insurance above given.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—Yesterday morning, the body of the man who died suddenly at Mercer & Serty's drug store, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, was identified as that of Wm. F. Mutzler, of the Third ward. The deceased had been in poor health for several days past, and on Tuesday afternoon started to walk to Manchester for recreation. Being a strictly temperate man, his wife feared that he had been taken ill some place, and as he did not return Tuesday night, she called at the Allegheny Mayor's office early yesterday morning. She was taken to Rodney's undertaking establishment and there identified the body as that of her husband, Wm. F. Mutzler. A wife and several children are left to mourn his loss.

CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Committees of the various boroughs South of the Monongahela river appointed to adjust the separate indebtedness of the boroughs, define the boundary lines of the wards, and to select a name for the new municipality, will hold a meeting in the Birmingham Council Chamber this evening.

In this connection we may state that the Burgess of South Pittsburgh has been instructed by the borough Council to call a public meeting of the citizens for the purpose of discussing the question of consolidation previous to any action on the part of the Committee from that borough. No call has yet been issued but we presume the meeting will be held early next week.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS RETURNED.—The following tavern keepers were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday, Chief of Police Hague appearing as informer: John Dollman, Fifteenth ward, John Fromholz, Sixteenth ward, and J. McGrady and Neal Bianey, Seventh street. Summons were issued and hearings will be had in four days.

Disturbance at Lawrenceville.

Tuesday evening Reuben Reynolds was arrested in Lawrenceville for disorderly conduct, and on being taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols was fined $25 and costs. While the hearing was progressing John Paradine, one of the spectators, repeatedly interrupted the magistrute by disorderly remarks, until at last he by special request withdrew from the office. Reynolds not having the necessary funds to liquidate his fine, requested an officer to go with him to a place where he could get it, but a short distance from the office. Reynolds gave the officer the slip, and despite the efforts of the officer, succeeded in effecting his escape. Subsequently Paradine and Reynolds, with a number of others, inaugurated a disturbance, and officers Smith, White and Hare interfered to preserve the peace, whereupon they were immediately set upon by the crowd and roughly dealt with. Officer White's uniform was torn almost entirely off his person, while that of the other officers was more or less mutilated. Officer Hare got hold of a man who seemed to be a ringleader, but as he was overpowering him another man caught the officer by the neck, and at the same moment a large dog seized the unfortunate guardian by the leg, and much trouble was experienced in getting away from his two assailants. The officer lost his watch in the muss. Paradine was then seized, but others interfered and a desperate struggle ensued. The officers fired one or two shots in the air, and the crowd fell back. Paradine then, as we are informed, drew his revolver and snapped it at one of the officers. It was taken from him, however, and he was at length conveyed to the lock-up. Yesterday morning Paradine was before Mayor Brush for a hearing, and His Honor treated him in the same manner as many a rough has already been treated, viz., by fining him $25 and costs, and requiring him to give approved security for the payment of the damages sustained by each officer, whose uniforms were mutilated in the disturbance in which he participated.

Police Intelligence.

TUESDAY, June 29, 1869.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mayor Drum has committed Wm. Johnson to jail to answer a charge of larceny preferred against him by an officer of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company. Johnson, it seems, was discovered in possession of a keg of gin which had been taken from the cars of that Company while waiting shipment, and failing to give a satisfactory account of how he came in possession of it, he was committed as stated.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED PERJURY.

F. Alpert made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Patrick Donnelly with perjury. The information sets forth that the accused committed willful and corrupt perjury by swearing that he was worth $5,000 in real estate clear of all incumbrances. The oath is alleged to have been made in a case before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, in a civil suit between Patrick and John Donnelly. The defendant went bail for John Donnelly for a stay of execution, and swore that he was worth $5,000, which Mr. Alpert has since learned is false. A warrant was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Edward Logue, of Lawrenceville, lodged an information against William and Frederick Donfelt for assault and battery. It was alleged that the deceased had abused a daughter of deponent by striking, shaking and knocking her down. Warrant issued.

ANOTHER INFORMATION.

The same prosecutor made information against Frederich Donfelt for assault and battery. The information charged that the accused assaulted and abused the deponent by gouging his eyes, &c. Warrant issued.

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

WARRANTS ISSUED.

Justice Heisel yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Davis, who was charged on oath of his wife, Mary Davis, with habitual drunkenness. The wife also alleged that the accused neglected to properly provide for her wants. Justice Heisel will see that Mrs. Davis gets justice.

A DISORDERLY FEMALE.

George Meslem complained to the same justice that Philomena Goodfellow had acted in a very disorderly and unbecoming manner towards him, annoying him, as well as the entire neighborhood. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, with their laughable and singular burlesques, are beyond doubt the best troupe in the country. To-night we are to have a burlesque on the Boston Peace Jubilee, under the direction of Mr. Gonsalvo Bishop, and a comic affair is anticipated. For a pleasant evening's entertainment commend us to the Opera House.

THE MUSEUM.—The attractions here were never better, and Major Burnell is determined that his exhibition shall not be excelled. For variety and amusement the museum is the place.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee of City Councils meet this evening to approve and sign the pay roll for June and to transact the usual monthly business. The report of the business at the Mayor's office during June will be submitted by Clerk Patterson, and we will publish it to-morrow.

All the Latest Improvements

In Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, etc., at the Union Carriage Manufactory of Stoner & Marlatt, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Moveable Top Buggies

Made of the best materials and finished superior to Eastern work, at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

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A large number of fine four and six seated carriages, at Stoner & Marlatt's, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

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The cheapest double-thread, elastic stich Sewing Machine in the market. Office 61 Wood street.

Light Track Wagons.

All the latest styles, substantially made and beautifully finished at Stoner & Marlatt's, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

The Season of Exhaustion.

No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the depleting effects of the temperature of midsummer, unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra resistant power; the unusual and rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A STIMULANT is therefore absolutely required at this season; not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitment, but *something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat subjects it.*

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the people of this country, after more than twenty-five years' experience, have accepted and indorsed as the best tonic, alterative and antibilious preparation which medical chemistry has yet succeeded in obtaining from the strength-sustaining, healing and purifying products of the vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient of this famous compound has its own specific virtue, and the result of their combination is the most genial invigorant, aperient and regulating medicine ever administered, either as a preventive or cure of the disorders most common in our variable climate. Among these may be enumerated dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, fever and ague, nervous debility, and all the ailments proceeding from imperfect digestion. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the best possible safeguard against the dangers which menance persons of both sexes and all ages during the heated term.

Carriages and Buggies Repaired.

Carriages and buggies repaired neatly and promptly by Stoner & Marlatt, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

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Made from heavy Manilla Paper, with fine smooth surface. The ends of those in box form are treble thick, so that they preserve their shape.

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Six sizes and three thicknesses always on hand. Call and examine them.

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Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,
Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of 1869, now ready.
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For all kinds of Merchandise in the commodious and convenient Warehouse, No. 77 Water street. Forwarding and sales on Commission carefully and promptly attended to. Consignments respectfully solicited. Apply on the premises.
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Made, Turned and Polished, Pinions, Housings, Shears, Squeezers, Rotary and Lever.

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CALLAN HOTEL,
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This Hotel possesses all the advantages of the country. Good Rooms, Pure Water, Fresh Air, &c.
Terms—$10 00 to $12 00 per week; $2 00 per day.
WM. CALLAN, Proprietor.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT
Will be open for the Reception of Visitors
ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,
AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over a good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs, in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and Baggage checked through.
Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
BEDFORD WATER will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates at the Springs:
Half Barrels, (Mulberry) 21 gallons......$5 00
Half Barrels (Oak) 21 gallons......3 00
Whole Barrels (Oak) 42 gallons......4 00
All communications to be addressed to Proprietor Bedford Mineral Springs.

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THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT.
Situated on the summit of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, 2,200 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, will be open for the reception of guests on the 15TH DAY OF JUNE. The buildings connected with this establishment have been entirely renovated and newly furnished. Excursion Tickets sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, good for the season. All trains stop at Cresson.
Two Furnished Cottages for Rent.
For further information address
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SUMMER BOARDERS,
IN A HEALTHY LOCATION,
In the Vicinity of Cresson Springs.
HOUSE WILL BE
Open on 22d inst.
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NEW YORK.
This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses, for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suit, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands; affording guests an unequaled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements" and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
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ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
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THE
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SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
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From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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Large Stock of Clothing
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A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $10.00 worth), and a large assortment of
HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received from the East, is offered for sale ch at the Store of
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HAVE A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
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60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
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In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 54 Fifth avenue. GEORGE BINGHAM, Agent.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.

COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST., Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bedsteads, &c.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

CROSLAND JESSE, DUQUESNE WAY, near Marbury, Manufacturer of Superior Files, Old Files re-cut. Job Grinding done to order.

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BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGLEY, 880 PENN street, Manufacturers of Chilled Rolls, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Lathes, &c.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO., COR. Liberty and 23d sts., Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY. ROLLing Mill and Blast Machinery, Engines, Nail Machines, Retorts and Castings generally.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS and Manufacturers of superior light Castings of all descriptions. Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny city.

PRICE & SIMS, 29 WOOD STREET, Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Hollow Ware, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, &c.

TOTTEN & CO., FULTON FOUNDRY, Chilled Rolls, Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery. Seed card in another column.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

AGNEWS & WILCOX, 13 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Vials, Bottles, and Green Glassware.

BEAVER FALLS GLASS WORKS.—Manufacturers of Black and Green Glassware, etc. Cor. Penn and Ninth sts. WM. LITTLE Agent.

CUNNINGHAMS & IHMSEN, 109 WATER and 138 First street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware, Bottles, &c.

M'CULLY WILLIAM & CO., 18 AND 20 Wood street, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware, Wine and Porter Bottles.

TORRENS JOSEPH, MANUFACTURER of all sizes of Window Glass. Warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers of Window Glass and Glassware, No. 4 Wood street.

GROCERS.

ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 AND 244 LIBerty, Jobbers in Groceries. Proprietors of Spice Mills and Roasted Coffees. Pure Spices.

GORMLY W. M., 271 LIBERTY ST., Wholesale Grocer, Established by A. & T. Gormly, 1812.

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WATT, LANG & CO., 172 AND 174 Wood street, Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Carbon Oil, &c.

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WELDON & KELLY, 147 WOOD ST. Largest assortment in the city of Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c, for Gas or Oil.

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KIRCHNER & PARKER, SECOND AND Try, Bottle Moulds of all kinds; No. 1 Flint Moulds and Presses, Light Machinery made to order.

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ENGLAND J. & CO., 263 LIBERTY ST. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and File Manufacturers. Horse Shoes, Nails, at manufacturers' prices.

WHITESIDES & DRUM, 79 FEDERAL near Railroad Depots, Allegheny. Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

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BURKE & BARNES, 129 AND 131 Third street, Fire Proof Salamander Safe, Vault Door, Burglar Proof Safe Manufacturers.

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GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF N. Y., J. BATES McMULLIN, General Agent for Western Pa. Bank Commerce Building.

IRON WORK.

SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, Manufacture all kinds of Sheet and Plate Iron Work. Particular attention paid to work for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Gas Works and Oil Refineries. Also, Corrugated Iron Roofs.

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GILMORE WM., 178 WOOD STREET, near Liberty, Dealer in Jewelry, Watches and Clocks.

STROUSE J. L., NO. 24 DIAMOND ST., Dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Particular attention paid to Repairing the same.

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GILLESPIE J. J. & CO., 86 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ZWEIDINGER JOHN, 136 SMITHFIELD Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments. Pianos and Melodeons.

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CRAWFORD C. W., DUQUESNE WAY, near Sixth st., Manufacturer of Light Machinery, Models, Tools, &c. Steam Engine and other Repairing.

NEWSPAPERS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, best Advertising Medium in the city. Office, 76 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

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M'KINNELL J. H., AGENT FOR WM. L. Ellis & Co's Oysters. Also, Dealer in Game, Fish and Fruits, 21 St. Clair street.

STEEL W. J. & BRO., NO. 138 THIRD, Agent for Noble & Co.'s Baltimore Oysters; Canned and Foreign Fruit. Orders attended to.

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DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for the Treatment of Lung and other obstinate Diseases, 120 Penn street. Office hours 9 to 4.

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HEATH JOHN, CORNER MARBURY and Duquesne Way, Great Western Planing Mill and Box Factory; Doors, Sash, Flooring, &c.

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CHRISTY & BENHAM, 73 WATER ST., and 88 and 90 First ave., Dealers in Wrapping and Roofing Papers, Roofing Cement and Paper Stock.

M'ELROY & HARRISON, 80 THIRD, Dealers in all kinds of Paper and Paper Stock. Highest Price paid for Rags.

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ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, CORNER Third and Liberty streets, Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s Steam Pumps.

SPICES, COFFEES, &c.

RINEHART & STEVENS, 12 AND 14 Fourth, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Pure Spices, Roasted and Green Coffees.

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HERRON JOHN B. & CO., 291 LIBERTY street, Manufacturers of the celebrated Idaho Cook Stove. The best Stove made.

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DEMLER BROS., 126 SMITHFIELD, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Dealers in Stoves, Cutlery and Housefurnishing Hardware.

DUFFY P. C., 146 GRANT, MANUFACturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealer in Stoves.

KIM & SCHWARTZ, 118 SMITHFIELD street, Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Brass Kettles, Housekeeping Hardware, &c.

SEGARS.

ALLEN JULIAN, WHOLESALE DEALER in all kinds of Segars; Salesroom No. 8 Sixth avenue, (Bank of Commerce Building, branch of No. 172 Water street, New York. Orders from any part of the city or country promptly attended to. DANIEL F. DINAN.

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POERSTEL EMIL, 231 PENNSYLVANIA avenue, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Challenger," "La Corona" and "Young Yara" Segars.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

M'WHINNEY M. & CO., 137 WOOD ST., Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

STORAGE.

WHITE BROS. & CO., 6 SEVENTH street, Forwarding Merchants; Storage Room for Household Goods, Merchandise, &c.

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ALLEN JULIAN, IMPORTER AND Dealer in all kinds of Havana, Yara and Cuba Wrappers and Fillers. Also, Ohio, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania Wrappers and Fillers, and Work-up Tobaccos, constantly on hand. Salesroom No. 8 Sixth avenue, Bank of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., Branch of 172 Water street, New York. Prompt attention paid to Orders from all parts of the country. DANIEL F. DINAN.

SCHMIDT & BUSH, 188 SMITHFIELD Wholesale Dealers in Leaf Tobacco and Segars, Havana, Yara, Conn. N. Y., Ohio and Pa. Tobacco.

TINNERS' STOCK.

FLEMING & AGNEW, 62 AND 64 THIRD street, Manufacturers of Stamped and Japanned Tinware and Tinners' Goods.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

DAVIS, GRACEY & DEVINE, 21 SMITHFIELD, near Monongahela House, Manufacturers of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, &c.

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Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.
Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
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No. 15 Beaver street, New York.
For sale by HARRIS & EWING.
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FITTED FOR
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No. 110 WATER STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, AUC., 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

SIX ACRE LOT,
AT FLEMING STATION,
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock,
Will be sold on the Premises, at Fleming Station, 7 miles from town, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., a very fine piece of ground, containing 6 acres, admirably adapted for a suburban Home. It has a southern exposure, good healthy elevation, and is situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. There are no fogs, nor smoke from city, cars or steamers. Fine drives and beautiful scenery abound. There are Grapevines and 200 Fruit Trees. Good Building Stone on the premises. Many trains daily afford every facility to business men. This locality is really very desirable for residence, and the special attention of young business men is directed to this sale. You will find it advantageous to attend. Those visiting the premises prior to the day of sale, will be directed to the grounds on application at Courtney's Grist Mill.
Terms of Sale—One third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, JULY 6th,
Will be sold at Public Sale, the entire Stock of Iron Ware and Tin Ware, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Ladles, Skimmers, Round and Oval Drops, Wire and Wire Rods, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of JOHN D. GREY. The sale will take place on the premises, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at FRANKSTOWN STATION Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
Train leaves Depot at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Attention of Tinners and Wireworkers specially directed to this sale.
H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Suburban Residences and Building Lots,
AT HAZELWOOD,
On Monday, July 19th, at 1 o'clock,
Will be sold without reserve, a delightful Home, consisting of a new House of 11 Rooms, tastefully built with Verandas, Porches, &c., surrounded with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery of the best selections. The premises comprise about 7½ Acres of Ground of excellent soil, with Well of good water, a never failing Spring, a Stone Spring House and an acre of Coal already opened for use. Also, a pleasant and economically built House of 9 Rooms, with Orchard of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Quince Trees, comprising about three acres; Well of Water at the door. A valuable Stone Quarry on these premises. Also, 12 Building Lots, 25 by 150 feet. A rare chance is here offered to secure a desirable Lot on easy terms. The neighborhood is remarkable for health and beauty of scenery. The Station is only four miles from the city, and a good side-walk leads from the station to the premises. Title indisputable.
Terms—One third cash balance in two yearly installments. Inquire of
H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, or
GEO. K. FLOWER, Hazelwood.

Valuable Suburban Lots
IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
AT AUCTION.
FIFTY ONE LOTS, desirably located at Marion Station, on Second avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, fronting on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and the Monongahela River, will be sold at
PUBLIC SALE,
On Saturday, July 10, at 2 o'clk p. m.
We confidently invite the attention of purchasers of the above property, as examination cannot but convince any party that the conveniences of the city and the pleasures of the Country are here extraordinarily combined, having amongst others, the following advantages: Facility of access, being situate on the CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD and Second avenue; beauty of Scenery, having extended views on the MONONGAHELA RIVER; convenience to Schools, Churches and Society, being in the immediate neighborhood of Messrs. Hays, Laughlins, Scully, Anderson, Oliver and others.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in one, two and three years with interest. Ten per cent. of the cash payment in hand.
A Special Free Train will leave the Connellsville Depot, at 1 o'clock P. M. on day of sale.
For further information and Plan of Lots, apply to
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
No. 115 Fourth avenue.
H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.
Handsome Country Residence
The subscriber intends removing with his family September to Missouri, and now offers his
COUNTRY SEAT
For sale. It is situated in Coulterville, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, 22 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements consist of a LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE modern style, together with large Stable, Wash House, Ice House, Smoke House, Coal House, Chicken House Pig House, never failing Spring, walled Cistern, fine bearing Orchard of all varieties of fruit, Grapes, Hops Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowers, &c., &c. The whole contains EIGHT ACRES OF GROUND, and is divided into four parts and is yielding a fine profit.
Possession will be given from July 10th to August 1st. For further particulars and correct invoice of its whole contents, see handbills at Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.'s, 213 Liberty street; N. J. Bigley's Coal Office Water street; Reymer & Bro.'s, Wood street; Mr. Haines, Carr, McCandless & Co., Wood street, and Capt. Wm. Ward, 110 Grant street, for price and terms, who is duly authorized to sell the same.
Call and see the property. It is handsome, and will be sold at a bargain.
R. R. McQUISTION.
Coulterville, May 25, 1869.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The heirs of the late ALEXANDER CAMERON deceased, offer the following desirable and conveniently located property for sale. Three-story Brick Dwelling House, fronting on West Common, Allegheny, No. 26 Sherman avenue. Also, two-story Brick Dwelling, fronting on East Common, No. 16 Union avenue. Also, three-story Brick Storeroom, No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny, now occupied by J. J. East, as Book Store. All of the above is offered on reasonable terms, in order to facilitate the settlement of the estate. Parties wanting information will apply to the undersigned at office of the Pennsylvania Insurance Co., 167½ Wood street, Pittsburgh.
tf HUGH McELHENY.

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN,
CHEAP.
Any person wishing to invest in land in the Valley of Virginia will find that it will be to their interest by calling on P. Y. HITE, at Hite's Station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, or by letter addressed to me at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.
Also, I have some very desirable Surface, for Vineyard, situated at Hite's Station. Also, a number of Building Lots, at the same Station. I am desirous of building up this place, and will therefore sell on remarkably easy terms. There are also about 23½ Acres of Ground with river front and Railroad passing through, near the station, suitable for a Manufacturer. Terms made to suit purchasers. Come and see or address by letter as above.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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